The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3008. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

PERFCTION OF THE BLOCKADE SYSTEM.

The Ports of Charleston and Savannah now Closed.

Plan of Organization for the Three-year Regiments.

Disorganized Condition of the Secession Troops in Virginia.

Rumors of Skirmishing at Alexandria.

A False Alarm at the Relay House.

Another Attempt to Tear up the Track of the Northern Central Railroad.

The Anti-Secession Convention in Western Virginia.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 12.

A gentlemen just returned from the South s ys that at Richmond are about six thousand troops, and about nineteen thousand are surrounding the city within fifty miles—making in all about twenty-five thousand men fully armed and equipped within that radius of Richmond. He has been through several Southern States, and has been, from certain influences taken with him, kindly treated, and accorded full opportunity to observe all matters of public interest. He has been at Memphis and Cairo, and observed all the military arrangements at those points.

At Cairo was a large force with the most ample arrangements, ready to cope with any force that can be brought against them. Gen. PILLOW can bring into the field 15,000 men, but they labor under a disadvantage in position. Large guns are expected, and probably have reached there before this, to erect a battery commanding the only assailable point at Cairo. Large reinforcements from the West were ordered to that point last week, and were coming in rapidly.

Memphis was wide awake with soldiery, and the feeling between the Secessionists and the Union men is running very high. The story about a breakage in the levy on the Mississippi is all humbug.

The Government has made unusual progress in the arrangements for the reception of and provisions for the troops, during the past week. Ample quarters are provided for 30,000 men—all that will be allowed at this station at one time. The Government has provisions for that number for ninety days. Blankets, knapsacks, uniforms and arms are coming in under contract very rapidly. The past week has been remarkably active, and the troops begin to speak much better of the Government's provisions for their comforts and necessities

The gentleman spoken of above as recently from the South, says that the principal topic of conversation there is condemnation of what they assume to be Mr. LINCOLN'S assumption of unconstitutional powers. They grumble at the use of the public buildings, and the desecration of them by troops, without Congressional law and assent. The law provides that troops shall not be quartered in the public buildings without provision of law; but they forget that they have violated all provisions of the Constitution and law.

Word has been sent to Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, that citizens of that State are imprisoned without offence at Richmond and Charleston. What bourse he will pursue relative to it is yet to be seen. It will not tend much to cool the ardor of Northern soldiers.

Kentucky and Missouri Bonds have depreciated vastly here within the past few daos, owing to the recent disloyal demonstrations in those States.

There is a general expression of surprise at the remarkable decorum and good behavior of the troops in the District. To-day, the Sabbath, has been as orderly here as ever in times of peace—even more quiet,

There is reported to have been some trouble at the Zouave camp, though not of a serious nature, this morning, owing to some officers, not firemen, superceding officers already elected by the Regiment. By order of the Colonel the men declined absolutely to serve under the imported officers. The affair will undoubtedly be amicably arranged, to the satisfaction of the men and officers.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 12.

Messrs. GALLATIN & SON, from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, were in consultation with Secretary CHASE Friday about the new loan, and yesterday the Secretary invited offers for the $9,000,000 undisposed of, under the act of February, which does not restrict offers to par. This call requires ten days' advertisement only. It is understood that the Secretary, though authorized to reject offers below par and resort to Treasury notes, will accept all offers at or about the current market rates, and not resort to Treasury notes till after the expirations of the 30 days' advertisement for the balance of the loan, say $14,000,000, under the act of last June.

Among the latest arrivals of troops here is the Fifth New-York Regiment.

Four companies of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, repaired to the Relay House last night.

The preparations having been completed for an effective blockade of the Virginia waters, Capt. PENDERGAST has given the precautionary notice of fifteen days for all vessels to leave the ports of that State, either with or without cargoes. Several of the foreign Ministers, and some of our own countrymen, have asked for an extension of the time, but this in every case has been refused. The order will be adhered to impartially.

Certain persons, though representing themselves as Union men, have been denied the privilege of forwarding locomotives to Tennessee, for the reason, among others, that such necessary railroad machinery might be used in the transportation of hostile troops. The Government also takes care that coal, desirable for steam purposes, shall not be transported to the disloyal States.

Information having reached the Navy Department, late last night, that several small vessels had been fired at from the Virginia shore, and an effort made to detain them by the Alexandria authori ies, in order that their cargoes of fish, instead of being brought to Washington, might be secured for the use of the secession troops, the Secretary promply ordered the steamer *Pawnee* to stop the lawless proceedings.

In addition to the national vessels, about twenty armed steamers, from New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have been, or are being put in readiness for blockading purposes.

Information has been received that enlistments for the increase of *personnel* of the Navy are so successful, that the necessary number will soon be supplied.

The Secretary of War is assiduous in hurrying forward the measures of blockade, and informs his friends that by this time Charleston and the Savannah River experience its effects. The *Niagara* and other vessels will similarly operate at New-Orleans.

A number of naval officers, including Captains, who, during a panic, resigned their commissions, have applied to be reinstated; but these appeals have been and will continue to be disregarded. Some of the officers who long since retired honorably to private pursuits, but recently offered their services to the Government, have been placed on duty as Second Lieutenants, as no higher stations, under the present circumstances, can now be assigned them.

The earnest effort of the Department is to make the blockade effective within the shortest possible time. The War Department is equally busy, a vast amount of work being performed day and night by Secretary CAMERON and Chief Clerk SANDERSON with their experienced assistants, in addition to the labors of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS and other military gentlemen.

Much anxiety is manifested to learn what distribution will be made among the States of the forces to constitute the thirty-nine regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, making a minimum aggregate of 34 560, and a maximum aggregate of 42,034 officers and enlisted men, called into service under the President's proclamation for volunteers to serve three years. The desired information will very soon be publicly announced. The plan of organization has been prepared. Each regiment of infantry will consist of ten companies, with a minimum aggregate of 856, or a maximum aggtegate of 1,045 officers and men. The cavalry regiment will consist of four, five or six squadrons; each squadron of two companies, with a minimum aggregate of seventy-nine or a maximum aggregate of ninaty-five officers and men to each company. These may be mustered in by companies or squadrons. The company company commissioned officers will be appointed by the Governor of the State furnishing it, and the non-commissioned officers, until the company shall be embodied in a regiment, will be appointed by the Captain afterwards by the Colonel, on the recommendation of the Captain. The field officers will be appointe by the Governor of the State which furnishes the regiment. The general organization provides for three divisions of from three to four brigades. The Brigadier-General and assistants are to be appointed by the President, as, also, the Major-General of each division. Two-thirds of the company officers are to be appointed at the commencement of the organization of each regiment, and the remaining one third when the regiment shall have its full complement of men will be appointed, to be taken from among the sergeants on the recommendation of the colonel. The regiment is to be approved by the general commanding the brigade. After the completion of the organization of the regiment, one-half of all the vacancies in the lowest grade of commissioned officers by promotion or otherwise, will be appointed as above from the ranks. The corporals will be taken from the privates, the sergeants from the corporals, the first sergeants from the other sergeants by the captains, and the regimental non-commissioned staff from the sergeants of the regiments by the colonel.

A plan of organization has also been prepared for the increase of the regular Army as directed by the President. A promotion from the ranks similar to that relative to the Volunteers is provided for. The infantry will consist of eight regiments, three battalions each cavalry; one regiment, six squadrons of artillery, one regiment eight batteries, with an aggregate minimum of 18,000, or maximum of nearly 20,000 officers and men.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Thursday, May 9, 1861.

Ten o'clock P. M, and I have just come from the military levée at the White House. The rooms were filled, but not uncomfortbly crowded, and the scene was quite brilliant. At eight o'clock the carriages began to arrive at the President's mansion, and continued to roll up the graveled path leading to the main entrance until half past nine. I had a very busy afternoon visiting various places about Washington, and at half past eight was too far from my hotel to repair thither and array myself in "full dress" for the occasion, and being very anxious to see the man who has to study and settle the most complicated question which has ever engaged the attention of the ancient or modern world, and quieting my solicitude as to costume by a thought of the "simplicity of republican institutions," I ventured, after clothing my fingers in snowy kids, to drive to the White House in my visiting dress. The rooms were brilliantly lighted, and the glittering uniforms of the officers and jewels and feathers of the ladies, sparkled under the gas jets with a peculiar lustre. A *military levée* is a *new* thing at the White House, and to me the scene was solemn. It was late when I entered. The President stood near the East Room, surrounded by a party of gentlemen. He was nearly a head taller than any other gentleman in the room. He has a much finer face than some of the prints which represent him, and though not really handsome, has a manly, honest, genial face, which invites confidence and respect. The expression of his eyes is peculiarly pleasing; clear, with a mild softness,—in strange contrast with the stern lines of his lean features. His manner has the ease and affability of a true gentleman, without the least assumption of hauteur. I looked at him long and steadily, and should say that simplicity and honesty of purpose, with a certain reserved force, were the distinguishing marks in his character. While I spoke with him, I noticed the sound of his voice, which has none of the Western roughness which his fellow countrymen and brethren of the South give him credit for. Mrs. LINCOLN stood near, talking with a party of ladies and gentlemen. The beauty of her arms and shoulders attracted my attention. They are very white and polished as marble. She wore a handsome brocade, of Marie Louise blue, demi-train, and a head-dress of white Marabout feathers, tipped with blue. Her ornaments were pearls. She has a lady-like dignity of demeanor, and, I should say, was a woman of keen and decided character. Her manner was very friendly and cheerful to everybody, and she was much interested while I told her of the preparations going on to prepare comfortable Hospital clothing for the soldiers, and other things of which they will stand in need.

While the first flush of patriotism is now most active in woman's hearts, there cannot be too much of this work done. There will be ample need for all. Only let there be no rivaling among the ladies; no feeling but one of womanly sympathy with each other.

Several celebrities of the army and navy were at the *levée*, among whom were Commodore SHUBRICK, Capt. WILKS, of the South Sea exploring expedition, Dr. PETER PARKER, Surgeon and Clergyman, whose management of the Hospital in China, has won him a wide fame, and Capt. POWELL, a Virginian, and one of the real F. F. V.'s, whose friends are constantly entreating him to resign and join the Southern Confederacy. The Captain is full of fire, as well as patriotism, and says, may he "be d—amaged," if he don't fight under the Stars and Stripes as long as there is a rag of it left. He is a soldierly looking gentleman. Captain BURTON sat on a side sofa, beside his beautiful Spanish wife, who speaks English with a most becoming foreign accent, and who laughed and chatted gaily with the officers during the evening. Then there was Captain DAHLGREN, of gun celebrity, commander of the Washington Navy Yard. Capt. FRANKLIN and his wife. The lady is the daughter of MATHEW S. CLAIR CLARK, who was for many years the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and one of the wittiest of men. Capt. WISE and lady were also at the White House. Capt WISE is the author of *Los Gringos*, and is a cousin of EX-GOV. WISE, of Virginia. He is suspected, moreover, of having been recently the Japanese correspondent of the TIMES. Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, with his calm eye and genial look, stood near the end of the east room, in earnest conversation with an officer of the army. Senator SEWARD, that gentle patriot—that lover of his countrymen who have rushed into rebellion—that lover of peace—that foremost mind in this hour of trial—seemed to-night to wear a look of care and sadness, which was not in his face some months ago. He introduced me to his son and daughter-in-law, who were present. Mrs. SEWARD is a delicate-looking lady, with an amiable, sweet face. Dr. BLAKE, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and a gentleman of marked courtesy, introduced many of the newly-arrived officers to the President, who received them all with a cheerful friendliness of manner which put them quite at their ease. The company dispersed a little after 10 o'clock, to the sound of "Yankee Doodle," played by the band. There were many at the *levée* worthy of name besides those I have mentioned, but the lateness of my arrival prevented my taking full portraits.

The fire which occurred on Wednesday night here, would have resulted in a great conflagration were it not for the herculean efforts of our brave New-York Zouaves. WILLARD'S would have been a total loss, and no doubt many lives sacrificed, as the fire broke out while its inmates were asleep. Two or three of the Zouaves climbed up on one side of the burning building, and broke through the windows where some ladies were sleeping, and where the smoke was so dense that in a short time they must have been suffocated. The ladies, on awakening from sleep and discovering the Zouaves in their apartments, were wild with terror. But their screams of fright soon turned into blessings, when they found that the noble fellows had risked their own lives, through fire and smoke, to save them from death. These firemen have been very much wronged by outrageous falsehoods in the newspapers, and disgraceful rumors about the city. There was no truth whatever in the dispatches that one hundred of them had been drummed out of the Regiment. A half-dozen would be nearer the number; and it is a pure fabrication about the utter ruin and defacement of the gilding and furniture and statues in the Capitol, where they are stationed. I went through the whole building yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining for myself the damage done by them. I found one chair which had been broken by accident; but the pictures, statuary, gilding, cushions and the building, have received no injury at all. There is some dirt and litter about the marble halls, but this could not be avoided in any place where a large company of men were crowded through ten days of the rainiest, muddiest weather I have seen in months. It has rained here almost constantly during that time, and the soft clay mud of Washington is the thing which has made the stone halls of the Capitol look so dingy. The men seem particularly careful of the furniture, and the only thing upon which they have committed outrage is the senatorial chair of JEFFERSON DAVIS. They have rubbed out his name, which was inscribed on his desk, and his chair, which stands beside it, is always vacant—none of them will sit in it.

Miss POWELL and her nurses find plenty to do here, and she goes about working in her own way, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of a few ladies in New-York and one here, who show more zeal in trying to circumvent her efforts than charity and love for the suffering so dier.

Every day brings us nearer to a conflict. Many think it will take place soon at Alexandria. It has been a bright day, but we will have rain again to-morrow. L.

IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Sunday, May 12.

Gen BUTLER, with fifty men and two pieces of Capt. VARIAN'S battery, left this afternoon on the propeller *J. S. Shriver* for important and secret service in the direction of Baltimore.

There was a false alarm at the Relay House last night.

The body of JOHN MURPHY, of the Sixty-ninth (New-York) Regiment, who drowned himself on the 24th, was picked up by fishermen, two days ago, and was carried to Washington to-day, by Capt. KELLY, for interment. MURPHY became insane on the steamer *James Adger*, from sheer suffocation.

The steamer *Kill von Kull* has sailed for New-York.

A messenger of Gov. HICKS' to Gov. LETCHER has returned from Richmond, and says the Virginians expected 30,000 Confederate troops by Thursday last.

The Union men here are indignant at the occupation of Maryland soil by Virginians.

A sudden movement of the rebel forces from Harper's Ferry toward the Relay House is feared by many of the best judges of military affairs.

The Virginian army must soon fight or disperse.

REPORTED SKIRMISHING AT ALEXANDRIA.

PERRYVILLE, Sunday, May 12.

There are rumors in camp, this evening, of skirmishing at Alexandria to-day, in which a company of Virginia cavalry were engaged.

The railroad battery is still here. It is to go forward with the first train to-morrow.

An alarm in camp, before daylight this morning, found the sentries all alert, and the men under arms in a few minutes.

Passengers from the South discredit the idea of an attack on Washington, but confirm the accounts of large forces in Virginia.

REVIEW OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, May 12.

There was a grand review at York to-day. The Governor and many members of the Legislature were present. There were five regiments on the ground. The Thirteenth, for some reason not known, did not parade. The First, Second, Third and Twelfth made a fine appearance. Thirty-one freight cars, with rough seats for the soldiery, are immediately opposite Harrisburgh, on the Northern Central Railroad, and twenty-two at York. They are evidently intended for the immediate transmission of troops in large bodies.

The camp at York is filled with water in many placbs.

A special train, this morning, for the Governor, returned at 7 o'clock to night. Great numbers of the citizens of York were present at the review. The Governor was received with loud shouts by the troops.

An attempt was made, to-day, to tear up the track of the Northern Central Railroad, fourteen miles this side of Baltimore. It was detected before much injury was done. Great indignation prevailed at the determination to take summary vengeance.

A FUGITIVE FROM APALACHICOLA.

A young man who, until the 20th ult., was engaged in running a cotton lighter at Apalachicola, and who has just arrived in this City, states that the day before he left, it had been announced by telegraph that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT had resigned, and that the City of New-York was about to secede from the Union, and had offered to send a force of 40,000 men to join the army of the Confederate States. This news occasioned great rejoicing, and gun-firing was kept up in honor of it all night. The Northern merchants in Apalachicola were much distressed. Each had been called upon, and asked, in a menacing manner, "Are you, or are you not, willing to fight for the Confederate States?" Believing it necessary to save their lives, they had all answered that if necessary they would fight. On a similar question being asked our informant, by some persons who were strangers to him, he answered that he could not raise his hands against the Stars and Stripes. A crowd of rowdies immediately afterwards collected about him, and calling him an Abolitionist, a Northern spy, &c., threatened to take his life, but no one laid hands on him. A Colonel of militia called on him and asked him to volunteer, saying, at the same time, "I am ordered to bring a certain number of men from here. If that number does not volunteer by to morrow I shall draft them. I shall draft you for one. You can volunteer if you like." At night he got on board a schooner, which left the next day for Boston, and so escaped. He says that every one at Apalachicola publicly expressed secession sentiments, but many of his old acquaintances would in private express great regret at all that was occurring. No one doubted the success of the South in a war against the North.

WESTERN VIRGINIA ON THE MOVE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WHEELING.

WHEELING, Sunday, May 12.

Delegates to the Convention are arriving by every train, and nearly all the hotels are fully occupied. The call embraces the counties west of the Alleghany Mountains and north of the Kamawha River. All are overwhelmingly for the Union, and thirty-three are expected to be represented.

Messrs. CARLILE and DENT, and the leading men of Northwestern Virginia, are already here. The Convention will not meet till 3 o'clock on Monday.

The determination is to maintain relations with the Federal Government, but the sentiment is divided as to the means to be adopted. CARLILE and a large party favor immediate separation from the State, and the organization of a new State Government, to be at once set in motion under the auspices of the Genera Government, but the action to be submitted to a vote of the people. In such case it is proposed that the new State shall assume all that portion of the State debt contracted for and expended within its limits, deducting therefrom the amount of revenue paid into the State Treasury by the counties comprising the new State, which, it is surmised, would leave Virginia largely in debt to the new State. Another party favors the policy of opposing the illegal action of the State Convention at Richmond, with the view of overthrowing treason in the entire State, and bringing it back to allegiance. Still others contend that the action of the Convention should be advisory, and that it should issue a call for another Convention, embracing a larger territory, and which should determine final action. Except the last course be adopted, the sessions of the Convention may be protracted two or three weeks.

The feeling of Northwestern Virginia is that their only safety is in the Union, and the active military movements of the General Government have raised the confidence of the Union men, and they are rapidly forming themselves into military organizations. Two companies here have already been mustered into the service, and probably three or four more will be added this week. E. F. U.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WHEELING, Sunday, May 12.

The town is alive with delegates to the Convention, and they are continually arriving. There was an impromptu gathering in front of the McClure House last night. Speeches were made by JOHN S. CARLILE and FRANK PIERPONT. The speeches took determined grounds, and favored an immediate separation from the State. They were received with great enthusiasm.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. ANDERSON.

The hero of Fort Sumter left Philadelphia in the 6 o'clock P. M. train of Saturday, in charge of a Committee consisting of Messrs. Catherwood, Case, Ford and Mr. Gordon, Clerk of the Common Council of Philadelphia, who accompanied him as far as Trenton, at which point, on inquiry of Col. ANDERSON as to whom he would be pleased to suggest as his escort to New-York, the Colonel desgnated Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, of the Anderson Zouaves, special bearer of dispatches from Washington. Col. RIKER expressed his gratification at the high compliment paid him, and assured them that he would fulfill the mission intrusted to him to the best of his ability. From Philadelphia to New-York, at every point at which there was a moment's stoppage, the progress of Col. ANDERSON was one continuous ovation, signalized by expressions of the greatest enthusiasm, the most heartfelt welcome, a commendable curiosity to see the gallant soldier, whose patience, fortitude, wisdom and courage have placed the Government on the defensive, and on the impregnable side of right. Such was the pressure of the people that the Governor and other distinguished citizens of New Jersey found it necessary to remain upon the train, and accompany the party some distance to obtain a brief interview. At Beverly, Colonel ANDERSON bid adieu to his two youthful and beautiful daughters, who were greatly affected, as was the father, when the moment of parting had arrived. Greetings and welcomes met the distinguished traveler everywhere, notwithstanding the darkness that soon came on, and personal recognitions were numerous, on which occasions Colonel ANDERSON had a kind word and hearty grasp of the hand for each. A volunteer officer on the car asked Colonel ANDERSON for a word of advice, "Do your duty, and be careful of your men," was the prompt reply. Colonel ANDERSON'S escort arrived at the Brevoort House at 11 o'clock, P. M., where he will remain for a day or two, and then leave for the West.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States transports *Huntsville* and *Keystone State* left the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday. The destination of the latter is said to be Boston, as she has on board a marine guard for the United States steam frigate *Mississippi*, ordered to the blockade fleet. The *Huntsville* is to act as a gun-boat, and has naval sailors and an armament on board.

The chief officer of the Naval Bureau of Provisions and Clothing vis, Purser BRIDGE, visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard last week, on business connected with his department. He is exceedingly busy, at present, preparing apparel and stores for the ships getting ready for sea.

Recruiting for the army has almost stopped. Only twenty-one men were enlisted last week. The Cedar-street rendezvous has opened a branch establishment in Cherry-street. At the present rate of recruiting (one hundred a month), the usual annual figures would be reduced by half. For the four months ending the 1st of April, about 740 men were enlisted here, of which nearly 670 were infantry. At Chatham-street, alone, 329 were accepted; 1,093 were rejected. Of the enlisted men, 249 were foreigners, chiefly Irish, and the remainder natives. There were of the refused, 140 minors, 135 under size, 51 over age, 143 intemperate, 33 malformed, 177 unsound constitution, 81 impaired vision, 4 deaf, 7 ruptured, 69 varicose veins, 6 branded with the letter D, 206 ignorant of the English language, and 41 unmuarried.

The Navy recruiting is unusually brisk. For the past week it figures up thus: Monday, 81; Tuesday, 67; Wednesday, 62; Thursday, 62; Friday, 56; Saturday, 27—total 385, many of them old sailors. On Saturday work was brisk at the Navy-yard. The following is a list of ships at present lying in the stream:

North Carolina, 34, receiving ship; *Brandywine*, 50, in ordinary; *Wabash*, 44, ready for sea; *Roanoke*, 44, preparing for sea; *Potomac*, 30, preparing for sea; *Savannah*, 22, ready for sea; *Perry*, 8, ready to sail.

CHARTERED.—*Montgomery*, preparing; *Mount Vernon*, preparing; *R. R. Cuyler*, preparing; *Daylight*, preparing; *Thomas Freeborn*, preparing; *Resolute*, preparing; *Reliance*, preparing.

There must be over 1,500 men in the yard, who probably earn $75,000 monthly. The marines have not been reinforced or drafted away.

The crew of the steamer *Maryland*, comprising a force of nearly a hundred well-trained United States sailors, accompanied by Capt. STRADMAN and two lieutenants, were expected last night at Brooklyn, and preparations for their accommodation were made They bring with them four brass howitzers and ammunition from Annapolis. These howitzers had been in use for the last week, upon two of the armed cruisers that have been plying between Havre de Grace and Annapolis. The blockade at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay being now effectual; no hostile batteries being seen on either shore or on the western shore of the Potomac, these men can be spared for more active duty.

Notwithstanding the detachment from this port of several companies of infantry and two of artillery, there is still a formidable Federal force located here. The number of United States troops in the neighborhood this morning is as follows:

	Men.
Governor's Islan'	569
Bedloe's Island	254
Fort Hamilton	150
North Carolina Receiving Ship	900
Marine Barracks	88
Total	1,961

WHAT THEY ARE DOING AT THE SOUTH.

From the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Saturday, May, 4, 1861.

We are doubtless on the eve of great military and political events, but there is little to gratify the curiosity or interest of mere spectators. Troops, at the rate of from 500 to 1,000 per day, are arriving from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Tennessee, and even Kentucky, at available points; some at Richmond, some at Norfolk, and some at Lynchburgh, Harper's Ferry, Petersburgh, and even Welden, N. C.; but, so far, *no line of action has been indicated by either party.* The Government at Washington asseverate their purpose to hold that city, and deplete the North of troops to accomplish that object. The Government at Montgomery asseverate their purpose to resist invasion, and deplete the South to that object; and this, the greatest military movement ever made upon this continent, is as yet without an issue. Neither party makes a traverse, and in consistence with the record of the present proceeding, *there is no reason why both may not be successful, without the slightest damage to each other.* It is true the Government at Washington express the ultimate purpose to repossess the property and places taken by the seceding States, and to enforce the laws of that Government within the seceding States, but that is not the immediate object of the present concentration of forces; and, for the present, therefore, there would seem to be no necessary point of contact, and no cause, therefore, to apprehend immediate collision.

But of course, it must come. The North, tired of defending Washington, must start upon some other feature of their military programme. They must move upon Norfolk or Harper's Ferry, or some other point, to meet the expectations of their excited people, where the South not ready to attack, will be ready for resistance. Or the South, when their forces shall be organized, will be wearied of constant expectation, and will herself precipitate the collision. *At present they are not in a condition for aggressive movment. There are soldiers here in any number, and they are equipped and drilled enough for any ordinary measure of resistance, but they have not as yet the unity and form for aggressive action.* The troops have not yet been mustered into the Confederate army. Generals LEE, of Virginia, and BONHAM, of South Carolina, yet hold their offices under the authority of their respective States; and until the positions assigned them by the Confederate Government, it is not to be expected, of course, that they will do more than sustain their present position and preserve unbroken the line of the Potomac.

A week ago it was expected they would cross and sustain Maryland in her position of resistance to the passage of Federal troops to Washington; but *there is at present no nucleus of resistance to military organization in Maryland.* The State seems now to acquiesce in its heipless condition. While our forces would sustain that State, they will not assume to lead or force that State to an attitude of opposition, and so, for the present, at least, Maryland would seem to be out of view, and our efforts are simply lent to the object of sustaining the present position of Virginia.

In the meantime every department of the service is in the utmost possible activity. Men are abundant. Virginia herself has an army, and munitions are sufficient, when properly applied, and to bring men and arms together, to get them into working order, and to hold them within striking distance of assailable points, is the great work in which, with many difficulties, there is the prospect and promise of the most perfect possible success. *Norfolk and Harper's Ferry are already in possession of large forces, with reserves in easy distance to sustain them. Alexandria is not occupied, but if it should be taken by the enemy, there will be forces ready to invest it;* and so, in the matter of defences and in preparations for defence, the work goes as bravely on as any reasonable person could expect.

GENS. BONHAM, LEE and JOHNSON are here, and Gen. GWYN is at Norfolk; Cols. GREGG and KERSHAW are both in camp—the one at the Old Fair Ground, and the other at the Reservoir, and they and the gallant officers and soldiers under them are objects of exceeding interest.

There is the assurance that President DAVIS will soon be on. The military power will soon be organized to efficient action; we will strike for liberty, they for dominion; and in such a cause, and with such power and such leadership, it can scarcely happen that we will not give them work enough to do upon the line of the Potomac; and there is the assurance therefore, that this will be the important and final theatre of war. L. W. S.

WHAT THEY THINK OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT AT THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Examiner.

In the Northern States of the late Union exists, and for some time past has existed, a kind of government unpracticed in the world since the disappearance of the agitated, uncertain, turbulent and fickle republics of ancient Greece. In those republics that principle of government was fully tried, and found so little suited to the wants of men that it has never been attempted since till the Yankees actually put it in full operation. *In the Northern States exists the government of Pure Democracy.* The lowest, most ignorant, and coarsest part of the whole people, who make the majority of it, control the action of the Government by the immediate exercise of their volition, impress upon it their violence, their instability of opinion and fickleness of feeling, and render it, in all respects, the regent of their crude and unfounded ideas of a moment.

The essence of the Constitution of the United States was representative Democracy. But the continual strides of innovation, guided by demagogues, have destroyed the representative principle in the Northern States. Public officers in those countries reflect the popular feeling of the moment, instead of that national sentiment and opinion that is formed after experience and second thought. *In this the South is wholly different from the North. The lowest part of the population here are slaves, have nothing to do with the Government, and no influence on its policy. The character and political action of the country originates with the superior intelligence, and is supported steadily.*

The outcry for war and the rush on the South are one of the ordinary manias of Northern mob government. *The impulse will last a few weeks only.* But in this lies the great danger of Virginia. SEWARD, CHASE and others, who compose LINCOLN'S Administration, are perfectly aware that the Northern fury and flurry will last but a little while. A month from this time the mob will be equally eager for peace and negotiation. Hence the conspirators must use the flood-tide or be stranded; and they are cunning enough to know that if they do not fling the Northern volunteers on Virginia in a moment, and engage the bloody strife that their plan requires, they can do nothing against us forever more. They comprehend this fact. They will act accordingly. They will force their party in so far that it shall have no choice but to finish the work. This is the great reason why we should apprehend and prepare for an immediate attack. It will come at once, or never come. *If a month passes without bloodshed, the chances of negotiation will be ten to one.*

FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.

From the Boston Evening Journal.

We had an interview to-day with a young gentleman, a Bostonian, who formerly did business on Pearl-street, who left New Orleans, where he has been for a year past, on Saturday last. He communicated some interesting facts relative to the state of affairs in that portion of the South. He was attached to a military company in New-Orleans, which being ordered off to join the Confederate army, he concluded that he should not help the rebels do their fighting, and so quietly left the city. He took the cars as far as Louisville, and thence by the river up to Cincinnati. He was compelled to exercise great circumspection during the first part of his journey, as the cars were filled with soldiers from Louisiana, some of whom he knew, who were on their way to Richmond, whence they expected to march on Washington. He was compelled to disguize his sentiments in conversation, or else would have been thrust from the train, if not dealt worse with. In order to avoid suspicion, he checked his baggage for different places on the route, and stopped over one or two trains at each place.

The most intense excitement prevailed all along the route until reaching Louisville, where there is a strong Union feeling. There is entire unanimity of feeling against the North at New-Orleans, and every male from fourteen to seventy, including clergymen, belongs to some military organization. They are determined to fight to the last. If there is any Union feeling in the city, it is concealed. No man is allowed to speak for the Union. Business is very dull. There were about six thousand troops in and around the city when our informant left, and four thousand free negroes were being organized as a home guard. They are considered reliable, as most of them are property holders. They have plenty of muskets in Louisiana, but not of rifles. The Louisianians have no doubt of the ability of the South to whip the North, considering one Southerner equal to five Yankees. They regard the Union as a humbug—a thing of the past—and laugh at the idea of restoring it. They had no idea that Messrs. CUSHING, EVERETT and other former friends of the South, would turn against them, and the fact had greatly exasperated them, the above-named individuals being regarded as traitors.

Our informant was in Texas for three or four months this season, having returned from there about a month and a half ago. The feeling in that State against the North was very strong. The Texans were in a very bad condition, owing to the failure of the crops last year, disunion, and the forays of Indians and Mexicans. A good crop would greatly improve their condition.

The enthusiasm in the States of Ohio and New-York, in behalf of the Government and the Union, our informant found to be of the most exciting character—far beyond anything seen at the East.

FROM KENTUCKY.

PLAIN AND SQUARE TALK FOR THE UNION AND THE GOVERNMENT—KENTUCKY UNIONISTS GROWING BOLDER AND BOLDER—LOYALTY TO THE UNION BEGINNING TO PREDOMINATE, NOT ONLY OVER SECESSION, BUT ALSO OVER "NEUTRALITY"—MAGOFFIN FOR RETALIATION AND PRECIPITATION OF ARMED COLLISION ALONG THE BORDER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 9, 1861.

The spirit of REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, and of ANDREW JOHNSON, of East Tennessee, is possessing and arousing some of the noblest sons of old Kentucky. Some of our most prominent men along the frontier and throughout the interior are beginning to speak out poin edly, boldly and decidedly for the Union, the Constitution and the Government. They intend to hold their own, and keep down secession in this State, if nothing more. If they shall need help from the Government for this object they will call for it, and perhaps they soon will, for the Secessionists, thanks to MAGOFFIN & Co., hold most all the arms and munitions. The Unionists of Kenton and other counties, knowing that companies of the "State Guard" in their localities are controlled by Secessionists, demand their disbandment.

All honor to the County of Kenton—the pioneer and banner county in the cause of the Union. It has set the Union ball in motion against secession, and against "neutrality" as well. Its citizens, on the 4th, resolved that they are opposed to any act of the Legislature which tends in any manner towards secession; that, whatever the Legislature may do, their loyalty to the Union is their first duty; that no appropriations for arming the State should be voted by the Legislature, so long as we have Secessionists in our midst, into whose hands most of the arms might fall; that, while true and loyal citizens of Kentucky, they are at the same time true and loyal citizens of the United States, and will forever maintain their allegiance to the United States Government and flag, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

Franklin County, too, is displaying the same spirit. The Frankfort *Commonwealth*, of yesterday, expresses the popular feeling of that County when it says: "Kentucky will never permit a rabid and fanatical majority to saddle her with secession, and bully her out of the Union as Virginia was saddled and bullied. Never; no, never. The Union men of Kentucky will not consent to being transferred to JEFF. DAVIS like so many chattels. Mind that. If any such attempt is made in this State it will be the signal for civil war, and the Union men will rise in their might and crush out and wipe out the last vestige of secessionism in Kentucky. On that we are determined. We are for the United States Government, and we don't care a Continental anathema who knows it." And so talk the people and their organ, the Lexington *Observer*, in the County of Fayette—the home of BRECKINRIDGE and JIM CLAY. And I notice, also, that COL. WALLACE, an associate editor and Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, in his letter of the 7th, writes: "No man can be so insane now as to assert that our State can be precipitated into secession without bringing on a conflict here on our own soil, of Kentuckians against Kentuckians. To-morrow, 100,000 Kentuckians would proclaim for the Union as it is, without an if or a proviso."

I am satisfied from the tone of the Governor's Message that he will do nothing to prevent a border war, and, if it comes, will charge it upon our neighbors. According to him, "they furnish the cause of irritation from which collision is to be apprehended." He lauds our citizens for "abstaining from any acts of retaliation, in the face of flagrant violations of our rights. It will be impossible to restrain retaliatory measures, and to prevent the early precipitation of armed collisions along our whole borders, unless effective measures are taken to remove the increasing provocation." I strongly suspect that he "assumed the responsibility of appointing agents to purchase arms" for the express purpose of precipitating armed collision with the Government troops concentrating at Cairo. He and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,—"the arch-traitor," as Senator WHITTAKER styles him,—ought to be arrested, arraigned and punished for high treason. They will be, one of these days, if they don't look out how they behave themselves. PONTIAC.

THE WAR MOVEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

The following extracts are from a letter written by a resident of St. Louis, to a Life Insurance Company in this City, making inquiries relative to his Policy of Life Insurance:

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

I wish to get information respecting my life insurance in these *war times.* There has been a special order from the Secretary of War at Washington, for St. Louis, by which our Home Guard are to go the Arsenal here, and be sworn into the United States service for three months, then return to our Armory in the city with our arms, and act merely as a Home Guard. The reason of this is, our Legislature is now in session, and will probably pass the *infamous* Military Bill, which was defeated last winter, which says that all persons over 18 and under 50 years of age are to be drafted into the State service, and all *Union* men in St. Louis will be the *first* to be drafted. This special order from Washington is to prevent our being drafted into the State service, under the *entire control* of our Governor, who is one of those *damnable Secessionists.*

I beg of you treat the sound Union men in this far distant post, who are nobly and firmly standing up in defence of our glorious old flag, with as much *furor* as possible. We are doing this at great sacrifices in many cases.

I was born among the good old Berkshire hills of Massachusetts, and am going to prove myself worthy of my honored birthplace. There are many brave hearts here who will never allow the Stars and Stripes to be trailed in the dust in this metropolis of the West. We have raised here since the war commenced 3,000 *regulars*, who are now in camp at the Arsenal, and this week about 4,000 more go down to be sworn into the service as a home guard, to hold themselves in readiness in case their services are needed. We now feel perfectly safe, these *traitors* dare not fight unless they have about ten to one.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article with reference to sales of the Bonds of the rebel States at the Brokers' Board, seems to require notice. Its fling at the *patriotism* of the members of the Stock Exchange is flagrantly unjust, as must be evident to all who have watched their course throughout the present crisis.

The subject has been agitated and considered by the Board, but it has been deemed inexpedient to take action for the present for various reasons; among others, because these securities are owned almost wholly at the North and by foreigners, and these *bona-fide* holders should have the right to deal freely in them; and further, because the idea that the rebel States would send their bonds for s

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Effects of Loose Discipline among the Volunteers—The Unionists of Virginia—Cheering News from Tennessee—A Union Party in the South, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 10, 1861.

Several homicides and fatal accidents have occurred among the troops in this military division, all tending to prove the importance of rigid discipline. Such occurrences are rare among regulars, and might be guarded against to a considerable extent among new levies, if the officers had the moral courage to enforce thearmy regulations. But unfortunately, demagogueism, which acts as a slow poison upon the body politic, can with difficulty be kept out of a military system in which the officers are elective, notwithstanding its immediately fatal effects. It is proper to say that the melancholy accident in the Seventh Regiment is in no way traceable to this lack of discipline, since it might have happened in any service in the world. But the killing of BOYD, by the City Volunteers, some ten days ago, and the murder of the youth belonging to one of the city companies, a day or two since, were the natural fruits of the loose discipline to which the soldiery have been subjected. They are to be seen, at all hours, roaming about the streets in large numbers, and although the behavior of the great majority is good—I may say, remarkably good—there are some whose presence is by no means soothing to weak nerves. It would be strange if this were not the case among thirty thousand undisciplined and half governed troops.

The events alluded to cannot fail to awaken the military authorities to a sense of the importance of rigid discipline; and this duty is the more imperative from the fact that the soldiery are encamped in the city, where the least insubordination or looseness of behavior becomes a terror to thousands of peaceable citizens, and especially to ladies.

The Zouavet of your City have had an opportunity to render an important service to the city in the preservation of Willard's Hotel from destruction by fire. Their feats of daring on the occasion, though, doubtless, quite common-place business to them, have elicited general applause.

I find the best friends of Union from the adjoining counties of Virginia averse to the approach of Federal troops, from the misapprehension that it will only serve to exasperate the Secessionists. They lose sight of the very different result produced by the occupation of Maryland, as well as of the great amelioration in public sentiment which has taken place on the other side of the river, in consequence of the approach of troops to this city. They are like sick people, whose judgment can never be taken in their own case, and who instinctively shrink from a rigorous treatment at the hands of the physician. No true surgeon ever laid aside the scalpel in consequence of the squirms of the patient. The operation will be painful, but it is indispensable to life, and must be endured. Most Union men in the South will dread the remedy, but they will gratefully acknowledge its salutary effects as soon as it shall be applied.

The news from Tennessee is far form disheartening. The fact that a Union State Convention has been held in Nashville, and a candidate for Governor nominated since the war commenced, proves that terrorism has not yet established its reign over that gallant people. The nominee for Governor, Gen. CAMPBELL, has distinguished himself in the Florida and Mexican wars by his courage and conduct, and no man in the State enjoys a higher reputation for that manly virtue than the Union nominee. It is a significant fact that a brother of JAMES K. POLK presided at the Convention. This Mr. POLK was in Congress some ten years ago, and was afterwards Minister to Naples or to Rome. Like CAMPBELL, he is distinguished for that sort of reckless daring, which has never failed to win the respect of the multitude in the West—and it is safe to say that when such men as ANDREW JOHNSON, ETHERIDGE, NELSON and BROWNLOW are backed by CAMPBELL and POLK, the cause they espouse is far from desperate.

Thank God we have at last a true Union Party in the South, which demands no new guarantees, and whose leaders are determined to stand by the flag of their country unconditionally. Such men deserve to be supported, and, if need be, armed and taken into the public service, as the readiest means of enabling them to cope with their traitorous adversaries. Tennessee will not be dragged into the secession conspiracy without a hand-to-hand fight with these friends of the Union; and there is reason to believe that they will be stronger with the people a month hence, when the vote is to be taken upon the fraudulent act of secession, than they are at this day. Secession has reached its climax, and from this day forward it is doomed to a speedy decline. The strong men of Tennessee overthrew it in its first appeal to the ballot-box; and in spite of untoward events, they will deal it a death-blow in the approaching trial.

"These are times which try men's souls" in the Southern country; and never was greater moral courage displayed than that exhibited by these true friends of Union in that section. No institution ever exercised a more tyrannical power over public opinion in any age or country of the world than does Slavery over the South. Catholicity in Spain, or Buddhism in India, are not more exacting upon the consciences of their followers, or more crushing to the independence of the mind, than the peculiar institution of the South. All honor, then, to the men of the South who are resisting the rebellion of the slave oligarchy. Their names will live in history while courage and patriotism are honored among men.

I learn that the Secretary of War has contracted with NORTH, CHASE & NORTH, of Philadelphia, for all shot and shell that may be required during the war. I have not yet ascertained the terms of the contract. OBSERVER.

The Stings of Conscience.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is such a thing as consolence. There is such a thing as conscience in a newspaper. The fact was long doubted, but it is now proved. HAMLET says, "Conscience doth make cowards of us all." It has certainly made a coward of the *Journal of Commerce* newspaper of this City.

That paper, with strong secession sympathies, which have not been much weakened by the forced display of the Stars and Stripes from its office, is again at its old work of misrepresenting the sentiment of the North. All through the late Presidential conflict, it systematically represented the opinions of Abolitionists as the opinions of Republicans, and, by its circulation in the South, aided most materially the work of the conspirators. As soon as the election was over, it was the apologist of secession, treason and traitors, all through the winter. Its tone was, do not blame Mr. FLOYD; think kindly of the old man TWIGGS; do not be too severe upon the do-nothing policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, and calmly consider if the South is not justified in all her acts. Such was its miserable course, and such was the assistance given by it to its friends the conspirators. When active measures were commenced by Mr. LINCOLN, to assert the will of the people, "that the Union must and shall be preserved," the Constitution upheld intact, the honor of the flag vindicated, then it commenced to yell, "Let the South alone," just as its friend JEFF. DAVIS says now of himself, "Let us alone." When war was actually commenced upon the United States by the rebels at Charleston, it would not give up its sniveling cry for Peace, peace, anyhow, no matter how much the national character is disgraced and made infamous. The miserable cant which has lately filled its columns, is disgusting as it is senseless. It is so entirely opposed to the whole sentiment of the people, that every day is a proof of its little influence here, and of the respect for free speech in the Metropolis.

But there is a cause for this. Its editors know that the strong point of the conspirators was help and influence from the North, and particularly from this City, to accomplish their infernal schemes of breaking up the Federal Government, destroying the Union, and erecting a military despotism on its ruins. The *Journal of Commerce* did all in its power to help the conspirators. They relied upon it, and expected that the wealth and intelligence of the North would be divided upon any policy looking to the preservation of the Union, and the enforcement of national laws, South as well as North. The conspirators were terribly deceived. They never would have gone the lengths they have, but for this belief in a divided North. The *Journal of Commerce* deceived them, and shares with them their terrible discomfiture before a united and loyal North. And now war, civil war is at hand. Commenced by whom? By the conspirators of the South and the *Journal of Commerce*. The *Journal*, like a guilty thing, shrinks from the effect of its bad work, and most piteously cries for peace. So does the thief when caught; so does the arrested murderer. This is the reason why its columns are saturated with tears of conscience daily. It has foully misrepresented the North, and fatally deceived the South.

The past day or two, however, its editors having felt that its peace cry is useless, if not contemptible, now go back to their former work of misrepresentation, and say that the glorious enthusiasm of the North for the Stars and Stripes, the Constitution and the Union, and the perpetuity of our institutions, is all for the abolishment of Slavery. This wicked work, this detestable falsehood, is for the purpose of accusing the uprising of the loyalty of the North, which they were too mean ever to imagine, and also to make the South enter into the contest with more unanimity and desperation than they would otherwise, and so the *Journal* is heartily helping its friends, the rebels, in their hour of extremity. It having been greatly the cause of civil war, it intends, as far as in it lies, that it shall be waged desperately on the part of the deceived and weak South. Can any more infernal use be made of a newspaper? Surely the weighty sin of the blood to be spilled rests upon those who thus prostitute the Press. We ask, and we think we have a right to ask, of the *Journal of Commerce*, to tell the truth of this great, loyal uprising of the Northern people to its Southern readers, and not degrade and falsify it because conscience stings them to be meanly consistent. Will it tell the truth and shame its friends? TRUTH.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Letter from Hon. Amos Kendall Concerning Politics in Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an editorial article in your issue of the 4th instant, under the caption of "Kentucky—Her Past and Present," containing a number of historical errors, which you will, doubtless, be glad to correct. Without quoting from your article at length, I proceed to point them out:

1. I did not go to Kentucky "as tutor in HENRY CLAY'S family." I had studied law in Massachusetts, my native State, and went out to Kentucky in the Spring, of 1814, with the view of practicing my profession. After my arrival there I accepted an offer from Mrs. CLAY to take temporary charge of the education of her children. Mr. CLAY was in Europe, and I did not see him for more than two years afterwards.

2. The *Argus* was not "established to sustain the New-Court Cause," nor was F. P. BLAIR, Sen., its editor. It was established in 1806, and from 1816 to 1829 I was its editor.

3. Mr. BLAIR was not transferred to Washington "to edit the *Globe* in 1828." It was not established until late in 1830.

4. The New-Court Party of Kentucky was not originally in favor of Gen. JACKSON and opposed to HENRY CLAY. The original Jackson Party of Kentucky were the remnants of the old Federal Party, and they were the leading Old-Court men. In 1824, they gave Gen. JACKSON about 6,000 votes in the whole State.

The leading men of the New-Court Party were Mr. CLAY'S original and best friends, and they gave him the almost unanimous vote of Kentucky in 1824, against Gen. JACKSON. He lost their support by an injudicious and uncalled for interference with the local politics of the State in 1825 and 1826. He was then Secretary of State under JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and not only threw the whole weight of the Administration against his old friends, but also all his personal influence. The natural consequence was, the loss of their support, and they constituted nearly one-half of the voters of the State.

5. No property law was passed by the Legislature of Kentucky. The law which the Court of Appeals decided to be unconstitutional, was called a Replevin law. It provided that the debtor whose property was taken under execution, might stay the sale for two years unless the creditor would consent to receive in payment the notes of the Kentucky Banks, or at his option might require the property to be sold on a credit of two years. The notes of the Kentucky Banks were fluctuating in value from fifteen to fifty per cent. discount.

6. The issue in the Kentucky elections for two successive years was not the abolition of the Court of Appeals and the establishment or a New Court; but it was the removal of the Judges by address of two-thirds of the Legislature, in accordance with a provision of the Constitution. Each year there was a heavy majority in favor of removal, but not quite two-thirds.

The leaders of the majority, contrary to my advice, then fell upon the expedient of repealing the law establishing the Court, thus getting rid of the judges, and then proceeding to establish a New Court. The fatal error of the party was in suddenly resorting to such an extreme measure, without first discussing it before the people, who were taken by surprise. It enabled their adversaries, by concerted action throughout the State, (about 700 out of about 740 lawyers in the State taking the stump,) to alarm the public mind by their denunciations of the reorganizing act as a flagrant violation of the Constitution. So prompt and determined was the movement, that the New-Court Party was virtually defeated before they were fairly in the field. In 1825 the Old-Court Party elected about two-thirds of the House of Representatives; but the New-Court Party had still a majority of the Senate In 1826 the majority of the Old-Court Party in the House was reduced to ten, or thereabouts; but they obtained a majority of the Senate. The consequence was the repeal of the act establishing the New Court and the reinstatement of the Old Court.

7. No public arms were seized during this controversy, nor did either party, it is believed, ever contemplate a resort to arms.

In consequence of threats uttered by some of the most violent of the Old-Court Party, Mr. BLAIR'S house, where he kept the papers of the New Court, was armed, and in case of an attack, a select party of his friends were prepared to rush to his defence. Some of them were members of an independent military company, whose armory was near the Capitol, and the discovery that their guns were loaded with ball cartridges, gave rise to a ludicrous legislative investigation.

8. No mob raged around the Old Court, nor were the lives of the Judges ever threatened.

9. There was nothing revolutionary in this controversy, though it was waged with extreme bitterness. The question at issue was one of constitutional construction. The Constitution provided that there should be a Court of Appeals, but left its establishment to the Legislature. That body passed an act establishing a Court of Appeals, prescribing the number of Judges, the rules of proceeding, &c., &c. The New-Court Party maintained that the Legislature could repeal this act, thereby abolishing the Court, and restoring the subject to the condition in which the Constitution left it. Upon this theory they acted. The Old-Court Party maintained that the Legislature could not constitutionally thus displace the Judges, who by the Constitution were appointed during good behavior. This statement embraces the essence of the whole controversy. Both parties looked only to popular opinion as the means of success.

The sequel of this controversy teaches some instructive lessons:

First—The Judges of the Old Court had pledged themselves to resign when the Constitution should be restored, as they called it.

The presses and leaders of the Old-Court Party, by their denunciations and the interference of Mr. CLAY, had driven the New-Court Party into opposition to the Administration at Washington. United with the original Jackson men in the Senate, they had a majority in that body. They called on the old Judges to resign in pursuance of their pledges, and they reluctantly did so. The Governor nominated them for reappointment, and *they were rejected by the Jackson majority of the Senate.*

Secondly—The same causes united the whole New-Court Party of the State with the original Jackson men, and in 1828 they carried the State for Gen. JACKSON by a majority greater than his whole vote in 1824.

The New-Court Party committed a great blunder in passing their reorganizing act without first discussing the subject before the people, and the Old-Court Party committed a great blunder by their denunciations, making the struggle one of political life and death with their adversaries. The consequence was that their victory "turned to ashes on their lips," and "such men as W. T. BARRY and AMOS KENDALL," who were to be driven from the State in ignominy, were transferred to honorable positions in the Government of the United States.

There is not a doubt that Mr. CLAY lost the State of Kentucky in 1828, and probably the Presidency in after years, by throwing his own weight, and that of the Administration, against the New-Court Party.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I was opposed to the whole batch of Kentucky relief measures, and was almost the only man in the State who raised his voice against their adoption. I considered them but an aggravation of existing evils. Their constitutionality was their only feature which met with my support.

I place this letter at your disposition. Very respectfully, AMOS KENDALL.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

BILL OF SALE OF TENNESSEE.

A MILITARY LEAGUE CONCLUDED WITH THE CONFEDERATES.

The Nashville papers of May 8, publish the following document. Hon. G. A. HENRY, A. O. W. TOTTEN and WASHINGTON BARROW were appointed by Gov. HARRIS to act for Tennessee, Hon. H. W. HILLIARD being the Commissioner on the part of the Confederate States. The following is the message of Gov HARRIS, announcing the formation of the league:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, May 7, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

By virtue of the authority of your joint resolution, adopted on the 1st day of May, inst., I appointed GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, of the county of Montgomery, ARCHIBALD O. W. TOTTEN, of the county of Madison, and WASHINGTON BARROW, of the county of Davidson, "Commissioners, on the part of Tennessee, to enter into a Military League with the authorities of the Confederate States, and with the authorities of such other slaveholding States as may wish to enter into it; having in view the protection and defense of the entire South against the war that is now being carried on against it.

The said Commissioners met Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, the accredited representative of the Confederate States, at Nashville on this day, and have agreed upon and executed a Military League between the State of Tennessee and the Confederate States of America, subject, however, to the ratification of the two Governments, one of the duplicate originals of which I herewith transmit for your ratification or rejection. For many cogent and obvious reasons, unnecessary to be rehearsed to you, I respectfully recommend the ratification of this League at the earliest practicable moment.

Very respectfully, ISHAM G. HARRIS.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

The State of Tennessee, looking to a speedy admission into the Confederacy, established by the Confederate States of America, in accordance with the Constitution for the Provisional Government of said States, enters into the following temporary convention, agreement, and military league with the Confederate States, for the purpose of meeting pressing exigencies affecting the common rights, interests and safety of said States and said Confederacy.

First.—Until the said State shall become a member of said Confederacy, according to the Constitutions of both powers, the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive, of said State, in the impending conflict with the United States, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States upon the same basis, principles and footing as if said State were now and during the interval, a member of said Confederacy. Said forces, together with that of the Confederate States, to be employed for the common defense.

Second—The State of Tennessee will, upon becoming a member of said Confederacy, under the permanent Constitution of said Confederate States, if the same shall occur, turn over to said Confederate States, all the public property, naval stores, and munitions of war, of which she may then be in possession acquired from the United States, on the same terms, and in the same manner as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like cases.

Third—Whatever expenditures of money, if any, the said State of Tennessee, shall make before she becomes a member of said Confederacy, shall be met and provided for by the Confederate States.

This Convention entered into and agreed on, in the City of Nashville, Tennessee, on the seventh day of May, A. D., 1861, by HENRY W. HILLIARD, the duly authorized Commissioner to act in the matter for the Confederate States, and GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, ARCHIBALD W. O. TOTTEN and WASHINGTON BARROW, Commissioners, duly authorized to act in like manner for the State of Tennessee. The whole subject to the approval and ratification of the proper authorities of both Governments, respectively.

In testimony whereof, the parties aforesaid have herewith set their hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid, in duplicate originals.

HENRY W. HILLIARD, [Seal.]
Commissioner for the Confederate States of America.
GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, [Seal.]
A. O. W. TOTTEN. [Seal.]
WASHINGTON BARROW. [Seal.]
Commissioners on the part of Tennessee.

JOINT RESOLUTION RATIFYING THE LEAGUE.

Whereas, A military league, offensive and defensive, was formed on this the 7th of May, 1861, by and between A. O. W. TOTTEN, GUSTAVUS A. HENRY and WASHINGTON BARROW, Commissioners on the part of the State of Tennessee, and H. W. HILLIARD, Commissioner on the part of the Confederate States of America, subject to the confirmation of the two Governments,

Be it therefore resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That said league be in all respects ratified and confirmed, and the said General Assembly hereby pledges the faith and honor of the State of Tennessee to the faithful observance of the terms and conditions of said league.

In the Senate these resolutions were adopted, by a vote of 14 to 6. Messrs. Boyd, Bradford, Hillsreth, Nash, Richardson and Stoke in the negative, and Messrs. Bumpass, Mickley, Newman, Stokely and Trimble being absent.

The vote in the House was 42 affirmative, 15 negative, and 18 absent or not voting.

An act was also adopted to hold an election on June 8, to submit the following "declaration of independence" to the people of the State:

"We, the people of the State of Tennessee, waiving any expression of opinion as to the abstract doctrine of secession, but asserting the right as a free and independent people to alter, reform or abolish our form of Government in such manner as we think proper, do ordain and declare that all the laws and ordinances by which the State of Tennessee became a member of the Federal Union of the United States of America, are hereby abrogated and annulled, and that all obligations on our part be withdrawn therefrom; and we do hereby resume all the rights, functions and powers which by any of said laws and ordinances were conveyed to the Government of the United States, and absolve ourselves from all the obligations, restraints and duties incurred thereto; and do hereby henceforth become a free, sovereign and independent State.

Second—We furthermore declare and ordain that Art. 10, Sections 1 and 2 of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, which requires members of the General Assembly, and all officers, civil no military, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, be and the same are hereby abrogated and annulled and all parts of the constitution of the State of Tennesse, making citizenship of the United States a qualification for office, and recognizing the Constitution of the United States as the Supreme law of this State, are in like manner abrogated and annulled.

Third—We furthermore ordain and declare that all rights acquired and vested under the Constitution of the United States, or under any act of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, or under any laws of this State and not incompatible with this ordinance, shall remain in force and have the same effect as if this ordinance had not been passed.

"Separation," "No Separation," will be the ballots voted by the Disunionists and Unionists respectively, and the Governor is required to cause the vote by counties to be published.

Section 5 provides for a vote at the same time on an ordinance ratifying the Constitution of the C. S. A. "Representation" and "No Representation" will be the ballots, signifying approval or disapproval of this Constitution. In case of its ratification writs for the election of delegates will be immediately issued.

The following is the vote on the final passage of the Declaration of Independence in the Senate:

Ayes.—Messrs. Allen, Bradford, Bumpass Hildreth, Horn, Hunter, Johnson, Lane, Mickley, Minnis, McLellan, McNeilly, Payne, Richardson, Stanton, Stokes, Stovall, Thompson, Wood, and Mr. Speaker Newman—20.

Nays.—Messrs. Boyd, Nash, Stokely and Trimble —4.

Absent.—Mr. Peters—1.

The following is the vote in the House:

Ayes.—Messrs. Baker, of Perry, Baker of Weakley, Barksdale, Bayliss, Bicknell, Bledsoe, Cheatham, Conden, Critz, Davidson, Davis, Dudley, Ewing, Farley, Farelly, Ford, Frazier, Gantt, Gay, Hebb, Hurt, Ingram, Jones, Kenner, Kennedy, Lea, Lockhart, Martin, Mayfield, McCabe, Morphies, Nail, Pickett, Porter, Richardson, Roberts, Sheid, Smith, Sowell Trevitt, Vaughn, Whitmore, Williams, of Franklin, Williams, of Hickman, Wood, and Mr. Speaker Whitthorne—46.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Brazelton, Britton, Butler, Caldwell, East, Gillespie, Gorman, Greene, Havron, Johnson, Kincaid of Anderson, Kincaid of Claiborne, Morris, Norman, Russell, Senter, Shrewsbury, White of Davidson, Williams of Knox, Woodward—21.

Absentees—Messrs. Beaty, Bennett, Trewhitt, White of Dickson, and Williamson—5

Paired off—Messrs. Doak and Wisener—2.

Excused—Mr. Harris—1.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOVS. HICKS AND LETCHER.

The following correspondence has taken place between Gov. HICKS and Gov. LETCHER:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, FREDERICK CITY, May 1, 1861.

His Excellency, John Letcher, Governor of Virginia:

SIR: Sundry citizens of Maryland, residing near the boundary of our State and Virginia, have complained to me of outrages committed upon their property by the troops of Virginia now stationed at or near Harper's Ferry, and also by irresponsible bodies of citizens of your Commonwealth. Cattle, grain, &c., have been seized; canal boats laden with produce have been detained; private houses have been forcibly entered, and unoffending citizens have been insulted and threatened.

I am confident that these outrages have been committed without orders from you. But your Excellency will readily perceive that they are liable to provoke hostilities between your people and those who suffer from such unlawful acts. Such collision will be as much deplored by your Excellency as by me; and I am sure you will readily consent to do all in your power to avert it.

Believing that it is the desire of the people of Maryland, even those who have suffered from these depredations, to preserve amicable relations with Virginia, I do most earnestly advise that you warn the perpetrators of the outrages complained of that their acts are unlawful, and that you take immediate steps to prevent a recurrence thereof.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS H. HICKS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., May 3, 1861.

His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

SIR: Your letter from Frederick City, of May 1st, was received this morning. It will be communicated immediately to Col. JACKSON, commanding at Harper's Ferry, with instructions to inquire into the facts, and make report to me.

I desire to cultivate amicable relations with the people of Maryland, and with this view will give instructions to Col. JACKSON to restrain those under his command from all acts of violence and lawlessness.

So soon as I receive a report from that officer, I will communicate further with you.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
JOHN LETCHER.

TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

The Baltimore *American* has a letter dated at Richmond on the 8th, which says:

"There are but few troops quartered in the city, but they are stationed in large bodies at various points on the suburbs; at the Fair-grounds alone about 5,000 are encamped. I have seen nearly all of them, and think they compare favorably with the Federal soldiers at Washington. The statement in the New-York *Herald* that the army here is composed of boys from sixteen to twenty years is a libel. There are but few under twenty-one years, and the major part of them are full-grown. I have observed whole companies ranging from six to seven feet in height.

While they of the North are in daily expectation of an attack on Washington by the army of the Confederate States, people here have no idea of any such thing. Washington will not be attacked, except in the event of the secession of Maryland. The army in the South will act on the defensive solely. JEFF. DAVIS and Gen. BEAUREGARD are not in nor near Richmond; the former is at Montgomery, and the latter is still at Charleston. At the Exchange Hotel there is a large batch of letters from the North, addressed to JEFF. DAVIS, many of them containing threats of personal violence."

A letter dated at Lynchburgh, Va., on Sunday last, says: "The town is full of troops. A force of 800 Georgians, 1,000 Alabamians, and 600 Kentucky riflemen, left for Harper's Ferry yesterday and on my way here I met at Charlottesville 180 Kentuckians bound for the same point. Lynchburgh alone has furnished six companies for the war, and five more have been organized and are being drilled. Several Mississippi companies arrived yesterday, and are encamped on the fair grounds. They are the finest set of men I ever saw. They bring with them their own servants, and are abundantly supplied with money to pay their way. This morning the train brought in 500 additional troops, and 1,000 men are expected this evening. The men from the South have all come prepared for one year's service. Large numbers are constantly coming in and moving off North. The Kentuckians are splendid looking men—scarcely any of them less than six feet high. They are under the command of Col. BLANTON DUNCAN. I have just time to say that an extra train has just arrived, bringing 600 Tennesseeans."

A correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette* writes from Harper's Ferry under date of May 7:

"The news of the seizure of the Relay House by the Northern troops was received here yesterday.

This part of the programme was quite unexpected. It was not thought that LINCOLN would extend the limits of his military operations beyond ANNAPOLIS until the expiration of the twenty days of grace.

It is said that CARLILE, from Harrison County, Va., is in Pennsylvania endeavoring to raise men and troops to resist Virginia. There is no doubt of the fact that there is much dissatisfaction in two or three counties in the north-west portion of Virginia, but even in these there will be a large majority for obeying the mandates of their mother. From all accounts the whole valley is up in arms.

So generous and patriotic are the citizens of the surrounding counties, that I understand several loads of grain and hay had to be sent back yesterday, on the ground that the granaries are all full. The citizens here say that they consider their all involved in the contest, and they laid all their available means at the disposition of Virginia.

On Sunday 500 Kentuckians reached here. They were without arms, except bowie-knives and pistols. In Tennessee and Kentucky blue Linsey, well fitting their stout, muscular forms, they presented quite an agreeable and formidable appearance. They are in high spirits, and disposed to grumble at notaing except inactivity. We love Kentucky now more than ever. The eldest child of Virginia, she is the first to rally to her defence. A large body of troops will today gather at Grafton, under the command of Major BOYKINS, of Richmond. Cavalry companies are forming all along the border counties, and the very first attempt that is made by Northern troops to invade Virginia, an army of 10,000 horsemen will rise up before them.

THE FEELING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. CURTIN has addressed a message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, telling them in general terms how the money appropriated by the act of April 12 has been expended. He concludes his message with an appeal to the Legislature to act in harmony, that the rebellion may be put down.

Gov. CURTIN has, after correspondence with the Secretary of War, issued the following circular to the Colonels of the Pennsylvania Regiments, mustered into service for three months, under the first call of the President.

SIR: I have been requested by the Secretary of War to let the regiments now in the service of the State know that it is "preferred to have all the Regiments already mustered into service for three months which are not actually sent for ward, re-mustered into service for three years or during the war, should they be willing to do so." I therefore deem it proper to direct that you immediately ascertain the preference of your Regiment upon this question, and communicate the result forthwith to me.

Those who do not desire to reënlist for this additional period can be formed into regiments, or have such arrangements made as to enable them to retire with honor, in accordance with their enlistment.

I cannot refrain from saying that it would afford me much pleasure to see the regiments so promptly and patrioticaly offered to the State give this additional and more enduring evidence of continued devotion to their country. Very respectfully yours,

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THE FEELING IN KENTUCKY.

The following is a postscript to a private letter received in this city on Saturday. It is dated at a prominent town in Boone County, on May 6. The writer says:

"Rejoice with us over old Kentucky. The like was neve known, Secession is overwhelmed. In the little county in which I live—Boyle—we have about a thousand votes; between eight hundred and fifty and nine hundred were given for the Union. In Louisville, they *say men, women and children voted*—for the Union. The aggregate vote is larger than ever before.

Hurrah for our country! Let the North keep her firm stand. The South has been staggered by it. It has had its effect in Kentucky as well as Maryland. The hearts of Union men are growing firmer and more determined every day Everywhere the feeling is, that we will fight for our homes and firesides, and we will do it among ourselves. We don't want to fight the North or the South, but we will fight traitors *at home*. But the Secessionists say they are very well satisfied with the way things have gone. No doubt of it. It is well they are.

If this rebellion should be put down, I cannot but believe that some of the seceded States will return in course of time—one, two, three—*perhaps all*—even little South Carolina. Who knows? Reconstruction is not unparalleled in history. I cannot help but hope it. Then, what a glorious future is before us! Surely the star of Empire will set le over us! But I should hold. Excuse my enthusiasm. We are a little enthused to-night in Kentucky."

GOV. RENCHER OF NEW MEXICO.

The Missouri *Republican* sets Gov. RENCHER right in this manner:

We have received a letter from Gov. RENCHER of New Mexico, in reference to correspondence from Las Vegas, printed in our paper on the 2d ult., charging that gentleman with heading a revolution for the capture of Fort Marcy. The story, as it turned out, was a pure fabrication, which must have been gotten up for mischievous purposes; but as the whole thing was promptly exposed by our regular correspondents in New Mexico, we feel confident that Governor, R. has not suffered in consequence. The people of Santa Fé are loyal to the Union, and the Gov., we well know, has not entertained any other sentiment than deep regret for the existing national difficulties, and an anxious desire that they might ultimately be compromised upon some permanent and peaceful basis.

THE SABBATH IN WAR.

The recent document of the Sabbath Committee was entitled "*The Civil Sabbath Restored.*" The unanimity and strength of public sentiment evinced in popular demonstrations of different nationalities, by the Press, by Legislative votes, by the decisions of Courts and Juries, and by the action of Police authorities, and the consequent suppression of the most offensive forms of Sabbath desecration, seemed to justify the claim that this great bulwark of morals and self-government had been reëstablished. But civil war, in its wide sweep of evils, so involves this important interest as to constrain some precaution, lest, in the patriotic struggle for the security and perpetuity of our free institutions, there should be a fatal weakening of their permanent moral foundations. If we would save our country we must hold fast to our Sabbath.

No just interpretation of the law of the Sabbath would apply its provisions to the emergencies in individual or national life which involve vital interests and necessitate a resort to "the first law of nature." "The Lord of the Sabbath" has placed this question beyond a doubt, by miracle and by express instruction. All that is *necessary* to the public safety in the gathering of troops and the movement of armies, is innocent because of the necessity. And among a Sabbath-loving and Sabbath-keeping people, there may well be a charitable judgment of any seeming latitude in the use of sacred time for warlike preparations in a season of unparalleled patriotic enthusiasm, aroused by the sudden apprehension of overwhelming national dangers.

But war does not repeal the law of the Sabbath. It remains written on the muscles and nerves that wield the weapons of the battle-field. It is inscribed on the moral nature of every competent volunteer. It flames from every soldier's knapsack which contains—as every knapsack should—the Book of books. It influences the plans and the orders of every wise General in the army of a Christian Republic. Beyond the line of necessity, mercy and self-defence, the blessings and restraints of the Sabbath should visit and control the camp, as they comfort and overshadow the peaceful abodes of unarmed citizens. Thus may a citizen soldiery escape the peculiar temptations of the tented-field; be nerved for heroic deeds; and return to their homes with such after record of their history as is given of CROMWELL'S army of Christian veterans: "Fifty thousand men, accustomed to the profession of arms, were at once thrown on the world. In a few months there remained not a trace indicating that the most formidable army in the world had been absorbed into the mass of community. The Royalists themselves confessed that, in every department of honest industry, the discarded warrior prospered beyond other men, that none was charged with any theft or robbery, that none was heard to ask an alms, and that, if a baker, a mason, or a wagoner, attracted notice by his diligence and sobriety, he was, in all probability, one of OLIVER'S old soldiers."

But, whatever may be the rule for the camp, duty and safety alike require increased guards against Sabbath profanations among civilians in the time of war. Never more than when extraordinary cares and excitements almost madden the brain, and the deepest passions of the soul surge like the ocean, are the still Sabbath hours needed to restore exhausted natures, calm the fevered pulse, and compose the perturbed spirit. That patriotism will burn brightest and last longest which kindles its fires and renews while it chastens its inspirations at the altars of God.

And Society preëminently needs the protection of the civil Sabbath during the struggle which is to decide our national destiny. The tendencies of war are in the direction of demoralization and lawlessness. Intemperance, Sabbath-breaking and kindred vices follow in its train. Plots against the public peace and safety multiply. The day of popular leisure becomes the day of popular danger, unless the laws guarding it from temptation and folly are discreetly but firmly enforced, with the approbation and support of all law-abiding citizens.

It is to bespeak this support for authorities charged with the execution of our laws, and disposed to maintain their vigorous enforcement, that this appeal is respectfully addressed to the public. We have gained too much in the improved quiet, order and morals of the City, by the recent operation of the Sunday laws, to relax effort a time of all others when increased vigilance needs to be checked, and vice and crime should be restrained. Among other obvious evils to be abated, there will be few dissenting voices to the reasonable demand that the Sunday news-crying nuisance, now effectually checked for two years, shall be utterly suppressed; that the Sunday dram-shops shall be closed and kept closed; that Sunday theatres and kindred places of public amusement shall be restrained; and that all palpable violations of our statutes for the protection of the public peace and order on Sunday shall be faithfully enforced. To this end, the example of all good citizens, and their active cooperation with our public authorities should contribute. Christian citizens, especially, thus stand pledged. The Pulpit and the Press will echo and sustain this appeal. Thus, whether the war shall be brief or protracted, the "Sign" of God's favor and of our fidelity will abide, and the blessings associated with it in promise, prophecy and Providence shall be perpetuated through coming generations of prosperity and peace.

SABBATH COMMITTEE.
NORMAN WHITE, *Chairman*

HENRY J. BAKER.
E. L. BEADLE, M.D.,
NATHAN BISHOP,
ROBERT CARTER.
WARREN CARTER,
THOMAS C DOREMUS,
E. L. FANCHER,
FRED. G. FOSTER,
LAVID HADLEY,
HORACE HOLDEN,
JOHN S. PARSONS,
GUSTAVUS SCHWABB,
WILLIAM A. SMITH,
OTIS D. SWAN,
WILLIAM TRESLOW,
W. F. VAN WAGENEN,
WILLIAM WALKER,
F. S. WINSTON,
O. E. WOOD,

JAMES W. BEEKMAN, *Recording Secretary.*
RUSSELL S. CODE, *Corresponding Secretary.*
J. M. MORRISON, (President of Manhattan Bank,) *Treasurer.*

THE SEVENTY-FIRST N. Y. REGIMENT.

"ONLY NINE MILES TO THE JUNCTION."

Written by H. Millard, Company A, 71st Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

TUNE.—"*The other side of Jordan.*"

The troops of Rhode Island were posted along
On the road from Annapolis' station,
As the Seventy-first Regiment, one thousand strong,
Went on in defence of the nation;
We'd been marching all day in the sun's scorching ray,
With two biscuits each as a ration,
When we asked Gov. SPRAGUE to show us the way
And "How many miles to the Junction?"

CHORUS.—How many miles, how many miles,
How many miles to the Junction?
When we asked Gov. SPRAGUE to show us [the way
And "How many miles to the Junction?"

The Rhode Island boys cheered us on out of sight,
After giving the following injunction:
"Just keep up your courage—you'll get there to-night,
For 'tis only nine miles to the Junction."
They gave us hot coffee a grasp of the hand,
Which cheer'd and refreshed our exhaustion,
We reached in six hours the long promised land,
For 'twas "only nine miles to the Junction."

CHORUS.—Only nine miles, &c.

And now as we meet them in Washington's streets,
They always do hail us with unction,
And still the old cry some one surely repeats—
"'Tis only nine miles to the Junction."
Three cheers for the warm-hearted Rhode Island boys,
May each one be true to his function,
And whene'er we meet, let us each other greet,
With "only nine miles to the Junction."

CHORUS—Only nine miles, &c.

Nine cheers for the flag under which we will fight,
It the traitors should dare to assail it—
One cheer for each mile that we made on that night
When 'twas "only nine miles to the Junction:"
With hearts thus united—our breasts to the foe—
Once again with delight we will hail it,
If duty should call us, still onward we'll go,
If even "nine miles to the Junction."

CHORUS.—Only nine miles, &c.

HOW THE BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI IS VIEWED.

The Missouri *Republican* comments as follows on the recently issued instructions to Collectors at St. Louis and other ports in the seceded States:

"The blockade effectually dispels one of the mischievous delusions which have tyrannized over the Southern mind. It is now painfully apparent to the most obtuse of the traitors, that the North serves patriotism rather than Mammon; that it is more solicitous to vindicate the Constitution and enforce the laws, than to keep up the price of stocks, or to obtain a ready sale for dry goods. Another more fatal error of the Southern mind—the belief that the North will not fight—is also on the verge of annihilation. It will last, perhaps, until the loyalists and the rebels cross bayonets, but not a moment later.

The blockade will not have the destructive effect on the commerce of this State (so long as we remain in the Union) which is generally anticipated. Great quantities of provisions will be required for the sustenance of the half a million men which the Federal Government will have in its employ as soldiers, teamsters, &c., before the end of the summer. Pork, especially, will be need

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Treasure on the way to New-York—Excitement caused by the news from the South—The Union Spirit Thoroughly Aroused.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, May 11.

The California Pony Express passed here at half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon, with the following summary of news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 1.

Arrived, April 27, ship *King Fisher*, Hong Kong.

Sailed, to-day, steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, carrying 290 passengers, and $488,000 in treasure, of which $132,000 goes to England. The principal treasure shippers are as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$127,000	Lathrop	$16 000
Davidson	111,000	Rosenbaum	13,000
Pratt	34,000	Sather & Church	13,000
Stevens, Baker & Co.	30,000	Various other shippers about	60,000
George Grimes	28,000		
Alsop & Co.	20,000		

The following cabin passengers sailed in the *Golden Age*: A. C. Hunter and family, Lieut. Casey and family, Mrs. Applegate and son, C. Wilson and family, Lorent and wife, Mrs. Bradford and infant, Lieut. Alexander and wife, N. Kettle and family, Mrs. W. Thubs, G. W. Beck and family, C. F. Forge, D. Druscall, A. G. Dallass and wife, H. T. Holmes and family, Mrs. W. Waddell, W. B. Nourse, William Keath, Major Ragan and family, Mr. Ector, Mr. Ragan, Mrs. Jordan and family, Mrs. Morton, J. L. Mason, H. L. Stetten, W. A. Zeaberety, Mrs. Merriman and family, C. Smith and wife, Mrs. P. M. Tisder, J. W. Johnston, J. B. Dunton, J. Barwise, Mrs. White and family, Mrs. Ricketson, Mrs. Veredenburg and family, Mr. McQuaid, Wm. Este, E. C. Colby and family, John Sinclair and family, J. L. R. Wood, Kate Williams, Mr. Genella and son, J. L. Corley, L. Salorg, J. L. Raper, M. W. Banton. J. B. Banton, A. Vresty, M. Burke, Mrs. Garrity and child, W. H. Grimey, K Erwith and wife, Bach, wife and family; W. B. Hall, S. Lent, J. H. Clark and wife, Quarles and wife, Jas. Muner, E. J. C. Young, Mrs. McCann and family, K Hazen, Mrs. Bidley, Jas. Orr and family, A. D. Meyers and child, James Ritchie.

The steamer *California*, being the first of the ten new steamers between San Francisco and the Western coast and ports of Mexico, sails this evening.

The steamer *Golden Eagle*, for New-York, which cleared on the 29th ult., sailed to-day with 17,800 sacks barley and 2,000 bales wool.

The ship *Grace Darling*, for Liverpool, sailed today, carrying 27,624 sacks of wheat.

The ships *Spitfire* and *Romance of the Sea* are about ready to depart for England, with full cargoes of breadstuffs.

The ships *Mermaid*, *Star* and *Talisman* are yet to load breadstuffs for England.

The ship *B. F. Shaw* is to load with breadstuffs for the Cape of Good Hope.

The ships *Mary Robinson*, *Sierra Nevada* and *Mary L. Robinson* are loading with produce for New-York.

The ships *Constance* and *Revenue* are loading with flour and grain for Australia.

The ship *Peruvian* is loading with barley for New-Westminster and other ports in British Columbia.

The ship *Goddess* has been withdrawn from the Gliddon and Williams Boston Line, for which she was advertised, and is now under charter for Liverpool. The ship *Mermon* has also been placed on the berth for London. Both ships are to load with breadstuffs.

There is an active demand to-day for flour, wheat and barley, the two former for England and the latter principally for New-York. No absolute advance in prices has been realized, but holders are firm. The increased demand for produce and sterling bills of exchange has its effect upon purchases of breadstuffs for foreign account.

The limited treasure shipped to-day shows the effect of the war news, and the apprehension that privateers may intercept the California steamers in the Gulf of Mexico.

Exchange on New-York is at 5@6 per cent. premium. Money is plenty at the ordinary rates.

In general merchandise there is no change to report in prices. Business is extremely dull, the attention of merchants being mostly absorbed in discussing the war news. The latest dates received are to the 22d of April, announcing the secession of Virginia; the fighting of the Massachusetts troops at Baltimore, and the reported marching on Washington by JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Union spirit is thoroughly aroused by this news.

In this city (San Francisco) the Republican Party is taking advantage of this spirit to bring out a partisan ticket for the municipal election, which is to come off on the 22d inst., hoping to incite enthusiasm enough to defeat the People's Party, which has so long been in power. The People's organization, however, have passed resolutions quite as strong as the Republicans, in favor of giving support to the Administration in all efforts to preserve the Union.

A Union meeting, without distinction of party, has also been called, which promises to be a monster demonstration.

The few sympathisers with secession are very quiet, under an intolerant sentiment against them.

At Sacramento, last evening, during a public reception of Senator LATHAM, some parties cheered for JEFFERSON DAVIS, which produced a row, attended with the drawing of weapons and the injury of several persons, when the police interfered and restored order.

Many Union Clubs have been formed at San Francisco and all of the principal towns, which repudiate the idea that California can occupy a neutral position between the North and the South in the war.

The Assembly have reconsidered the vote which defeated the bill calling a Congressional election on the 20th May, and passed it by a large majority. The prospect is that the Senate will concur, and that California will be represented in the Lower House, as well as the Senate, during the extra session of Congress.

Collector WASHINGTON, of San Francisco, has been presented with a service of plate, valued at $2,000, by the subordinates in the Custom-house. He improved the occasion to write a long letter on national affairs, justifying the South in every particular, and in favor of acknowledging their independence without an appeal to arms. It is believed the Breckinridge Democrats of the State, numbering from 25,000 to 30 000 voters, will take this position, which renders fusion with Douglasites more difficult than ever. The secession flags on the United States Marshal's office at San Francisco have been hauled down. Twenty-five members of the Independent National Guards have made a tender of their services to General SUMNER, in the event of any necessity for additional troops in the fort, which, however, is not likely to be the case. E. W. CHURCH, of the banking firm of SATHER & CHURCH, died at San Francisco, in his thirtieth year, of typhoid fever.

The Chairman of the Breckinridge State Central Committee, in obedience to a letter signed by 101 Breckinridge politicians, has called a meeting of the Committee, May 7, at San Francisco. The Douglas Committee meets at the same time and place, and the majority of the Breckinridge politicians are for consolidation of the two parties. The scheme is regarded by Douglas men in this city as totally impracticable.

The Santa Clara land troubles remain unsettled, and there seems to be a probability that the Governor will soon call out the military from 600 to 1,000 strong. Very serious troubles are apprehended from this course. The settlers are represented to number 700 men, mostly armed, though imperfectly, and determined to fight rather than be ejected.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 30, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 2—Preferred cause—21, 538, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 7, 13, 20, 54, 58.

CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Nos. 875, 1073, 1101, 1115, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1155, 1187, 361, 339, 439, 491, 1015, 1077, 1119, 1205, 1207, 1229.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 61, 43. *Part I.*—Nos. 1595, 1717, 427, 1739, 1741, 1735, 297, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1771, 537, 819, 1177, 1123, 1011. *Part II.*—Nos. 1376, 886, 389, 913, 1186, 1274, 1456, 145a, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1476, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2977, 780, 315, 424, 714, 2969, 1897, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1135½, 1140, 2981, 1141, 1150. *Part II.*—Nos. 450, 557, 1128, 931, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 498, 499, 529, 881, 901, 1774.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Cushman* vs. *Work*.—Motion denied, without costs.

Mack vs. *Grayden*.—Motion granted.

GEN. TWIGGS AND BUCHANAN.—After President BUCHANAN had retired from office, Gen. TWIGGS addressed him a letter, dated at East Pascagoula, March 30, the spirit of which may be inferred from this paragraph:

"Your usurped right to dismiss me from the army might be acquiesced in; but you had no right to brand me as a traitor. This was personal, and *I shall treat it as such*, not through the papers, but *in person*. I shall, most assuredly, pay a visit to Lancaster, for the sole purpose of a *personal interview* with you. So, Sir, prepare yourself. I am well assured that public opinion will sanction any course I may take with you."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 11.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Cou.	86	400	N. Y. Central R...	72½
6 000	do.	86¼	10	do.	72¾
8,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	76	100	do.	73
5,000	Treas. 12 M c. N's	101¼	50	do.	73½
500	do.	101½	200	do.	73¼
2,000	Ken. State 6s	75½	200	Erie Railroad	21⅛
1,000	do.	76	50	do.	21¾
7,000	Virginia St. 6's c	46	90	do.	21⅝
3 000	do.	45	100	Harlem R.	11⅜
10,000	do.	44	300	do.	11
11,000	do.	45¾	200	do.	11¼
2,000	Mis. State 6's	38	125	do.	1 ⅜
7 000	do.	38¼	100	Harlem R. Prefer'd	28⅜
10,000	do.	37½	100	do.	28
3,000	do.	37¾	100	do.	28
5,000	Tenn. St. 6's, c.	46¼	55	Reading Railroad.	31
2,000	do.	47⅝	50	do.	31¼
1,000	Cal. State 7's	73¾	100	Mich. S & N. Ind. R.	13½
5,000	City 6's '87	100	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	28⅜
12 000	N. Y. Cen. b. '76.	100	100	do.	28¼
1,000	Erie R. R 3d mtge. bonds, 1883	83	100	do.	28⅝
5,000	H. R. R. R. 1st m.	106¾	50	do.	28½
1,000	Hud. R. 3d m. b.	83¾	210	Ill. C. R. Scrip	64
1,000	Harlem 2d m. b.	93	500	do.	64½
1,000	N. Ind. 1st m.	76	450	do.	64¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. b.	92	480	do.	64¾
1.000	Ter. H. & A. 1stm	71	150	do.	64⅜
5.000	O & Tol. S. F. b.	75	558	do.	63½
20	Tradesmen's Bank	94	375	do.	63⅝
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	80	100	do.	63
55	Metropolitan Bank	90	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	92
5	Pacific M. S. Co.	69¾	175	Gal. & Chic. R.	60
50	do.	69	180	do.	59⅞
100	do.	67	100	do.	59⅜
50	do.	68¼	50	do.	59⅜
100	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	37	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	23⅝
50	do.	60	600	do.	23⅜
50	do.	38⅞	100	do.	24⅛
			50	Mill. & Miss. R.	9½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	86¼	100	Erie Railroad	21
1,000	do.	86⅞	100	do.	21
8,000	do.	86⅝	100	Hudson River R.	35⅝
5.0 0	U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	76	100	Gal & Chicago R.	59
9 000	Mo. State 6s	37⅜	100	Harlem R.	11
3,000	do.	20	300	do.	10¾
1 000	N. Car. St. 6s	56	150	Harlem R. Prefer'd	28
18	Del. & Rud Ca. Co.	82¼	50	do.	27½
10	Pacific M. St. Co.	69	50	Mich. Cen. R.	44½
5	New-York Cen. R.	72	50	Panama R.	98⅝
75	do.	71¾	100	Ill. Cen. R Scrip.	61⅝
200	do.	71½			

MONDAY, May 13—A. M.

The general Trade of the past week in this City was not very satisfactory. The largest activity at present is in the receipt, sale and export of Breadstuffs and Provisions. The latter find a good demand also for Army supplies. The Lakes and Canals being fully open, and the leading New-York roads well equipped for freight traffic, the movement of Produce from the West promises to be the heaviest through all these channels that we have had for several years—no want of supply being apprehended, according to all accounts of the amount of Wheat and Indian Corn in the Northwestern States. From Southern Ohio and Indiana also the movement Eastward is large, the navigation of the Lower Ohio and Mississippi being practically in blockade. The Import entries of Dry Goods continue light, as in the present state of things it is desirable they should be. The entries of General Foreign Merchandise are on a fair scale for this season of the year. In Money affairs there is a partial improvement in respect to mercantile paper, the failures in trade the past week being less important than at the close of April, when the outbreak of Civil War compelled a number of heavy houses in the Dry Goods line, embarrassed by the total absence of collections from most of the States of the South, and the depreciation of Western Currency based upon the depreciated stocks of the Southern Border States, to succumb in their payments; some of them, after being so helped, by liberal extensions, through their Winter and early Spring obligations. The Banks have more Specie than on the average of the previous week, while the Sub-Treasury, from the large Army disbursements, holds less, though the New-York balance is still $8,588,902. An improved demand for Foreign Exchange, for the last mail or two, restored the rate on London to 105½@106 for Bankers' Bills, which, in turn, is giving a freer currency to Merchant Bills drawn against the shipment of Produce, at 103½@105 ℔ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury, under advice of a Committee of our Bankers, who went on to Washington a few days since, has advertised his reserved loan of $9 000,000 under the act of February 8, which, after ten days' notice, can be awarded under par, if the offer to be made is deemed a fair one under all the circumstances of the country, and the cost of the money to the Government shall not be made to exceed about 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The previous advertisement for the $14,000,000 loan, limited by the act of June 22, 1860, runs to 5th June, and is made *pro forma*, to enable the Department, after the thirty days' notice, to employ two-year convertible treasury paper of the denomination of $50 and upward. Our opinion has been, and is, that the $9,000,000 could be employed in payments to the public creditors, (as during the Mexican War of 1846–48) in convertible treasury bills, without entailing loss by way of discount on the Government, but deference is due to the wishes of the Bankers of New-York, who have, on several recent occasions, furnished, and again, from the same public and patriotic motives, proposed to furnish the money in Gold, and if the advice of their Committee to the Secretary, in favor of a Funded Stock to this amount—leaving the market free to take $14,000,000 in Treasury paper at par, later in the present War—is acted upon, we doubt not it will be on terms which will be justified by sound reasons of State, and not especially onerous upon or discreditable to the Government. We take for granted, before hearing the report of the Bank Committee, that Mr. CHASE has made no unconditional pledge to accept the offers to be made for the $9,000,000 ten days hence, should the figures be made to cost the Government a larger rate of interest ℔ annum for the Money than is now indicated.

The import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in yesterday's paper, amounts to $3,294,409, against $2.925,887 the corresponding week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce, $2,311,121, against $2,064,967 the same week last year. As the monthly Custom-house returns for April are yet delayed we again omit our usual comparative summary of the Foreign Trade of the port, awaiting the official figures to the first of the present month, which should appear on Tuesday or Wednesday of the present week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	89@90	89
New-York Central	72@73¼	71½
New-York and Erie	20¾@22¼	21¼
Reading	32	31
Rock Island	37¼@39	35¼
Michigan Guaranteed	29	26¾
Michigan Southern	13¼@13	
Michigan Central	45¼	41¾
Toledo	23¾@24¾	23¾
Galena	58¼@60¾	59
Illinois Central	59¾@64¼	60@61¾	63
Panama	102@101	
Pacific Mail	69¾	68¾
Missouris	39¼@40¾	37¾
Virginias	46	45¾
Tennessees	46	45¾
Hudson River	36¾	35¾
Harlem Preferred	31¼	27¾
Burlington and Quincy	57¾@59	58
Harlem, Common	12¾@10¾	

The Stock dealings of the past week were generally firm, and most of the speculative sellers manifested surprise at the steadiness of demand, in the face of continued preparations for and the imminence of a bloody Civil War. The market appears, however, to gradually adapt itself to the present state of things, and while the New-York and several of the Western Road stocks are strengthened by the increased traffic in April, and the near prospect of a heavy Summer's business in Western Produce, and the Government Loans are held firm by the determined stand and vigorous movement of the Administration against the Secessionists, a demand comes from out-of-town buyers, many of them living South, for small parcels of the Border State Stocks at the low figures recently established. At the close of the week there was less hope of the July interest on the Public Debt of Missouri, and a fall of 2 ℔ cent. on the Bonds of that State took place under a pressure to put out contracts in them. The heaviest speculative business is in Illinois Central shares, the buyers for the rise having the advantage of a comparative scarcity of cash stock and a renewed demand at the low prices from England; while the sellers have pressed their operations on time, believing that a few days will turn the course of prices in London, and thus influence the New-York market. In this way, the fluctuations from day to day are wide and frequent, and the differences between cash and 5@10 day options quite considerable. The shares of the New-York Central and Galena were made firmer by the recent returns of traffic, but close with the general list on Saturday, dull and inactive. A fall of 2 ℔ cent. on Harlem, both classes of the Stock, is attributed to financial difficulties at Albany, supposed to touch some of the speculative holders of the stock in that quarter. The dullness and disposition to lower figures on the Share list on Saturday, were also influenced in part by the failure of the old Bank of Albany, that event being attributed to the unfortunate speculations of one of its officers, though the real facts of the case are not yet known by telegraph, nor alluded to in the Albany papers of Saturday afternoon. Next to the Bank of New-York of this City, the establishment is the oldest in the State of New-York, but of comparatively small capital, say $500,000.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of New-York Central 7 ℔ Cents, Hamilton and Dayton mortgages, &c., on private sale by SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, No. 49 Wall-street.

The following were the earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the first week in May, as compared with last year:

	1860.	1861.
From freight	$7,916	$7.230
From passengers	7.775	7,331
Total	$15,691	$14,561
Decrease		1,130

The Jamestown (N. Y.) *Journal* says of the Atlantic and Great Western Road:

"A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was held on Thursday last, the 4th inst. It was a full and important meeting, and much interest was felt by the friends of the Road in its doings and results. Matters of great importance were brought up for its action. Among others, the entire road in our part of the State is so far completed, that the settlement between the contractors and Company was under consideration, and in a final and satisfactory settlement to all parties—the Company receiving the road from the contractors. From this date, therefore, the former take the whole control of the works in the State.

The continuation of the line in Pennsylvania, to a junction with the Sunbury and Erie Road, is to be prosecuted without delay. Chief Engineer KENNARD left our place on Friday last, for New-York, to hasten the immediate shipment of the balance of the rails necessary to the completion of this road to that point.

The further prosecution of the enterprise in Pennsylvania and Ohio, to a connection with the Cleveland roads, and to Akron, will be urged without delay, under the new contracts now closed by the Companies with JAMES MCHENRY, Esq., of Liverpool, England. The work is to be under the immediate direction of Mr. KENNARD, as Engineer-in-Chief of the Company, and Dr. S. W. STRATTON, the late contractor, as Superintendent of the works.

Mr. KENNARD hopes to open the road for traffic to Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, early in the Fall, which he will, no doubt, be able to do, as he will be promptly and fully sustained by the able capitalists in England, France and Spain."

MESSRS. THOMPSON BROTHERS quote currency to-day as follows:

New-England, New-York State, East Jersey and Philadelphia		—@	¼
Pennsylvania State and Baltimore		3 @	5
Cotton States		—@	50
Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri		20 @	25
Illinois and Wisconsin		—@	15
Ohio and State Bank of Indiana		1 @	1½
Kentucky		4 @	5
Michigan		—@	1½
Canada		—@	¼

The rates of Exchange on New-York are as follows at various points:

	Premium.		Premium.
Philadelphia	Par.	St. Louis	10 @12
Baltimore	—@ ⅛	Chicago	—@10
Richmond	12 @15	Milwaukee	8 @10
Cincinnati	—@ ⅛	Detroit	1 @ 1¼

The *Great Eastern* brings advices from England to May 1, responsive to our advices of Wednesday and Thursday, April 17th and 18th, when Illinois Central stood 62½@63¾, and Erie 21¾@22. The following are the latest London figures for American Stocks:

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.		Business.
Maryland 5 ℔ cent.	80 @	85	
United States 6 ℔ cent., red. 1874.	75 @	80	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	85 @	88	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. do. 1875	85 @	88	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis.	33⅛ @	33⅛	33⅛ 3 4d.
Do. do. all paid	64 @	66	66
Mich. Cen. 8s, con., 1869	84 @	83	
Do. (s. f'd) 8s, '82	84 @	88	
Do. $100 shares	45 @	50	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ℔ cent. (sinking fund) 1865	65 @	70	
Do. $100 shares	10 @	14	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	81 @	83	
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. 1864	89 @	91	
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. (s. f.) 1876	90 @	94	
Do. do. 7 ℔ c. con. bs. 1876	90 @	94	
Do. $100 shares	64 @	66	65¼
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ℔ cent., '67	90 @	92	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ℔ cent., 1859	85 @	90	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ℔ c., '83, assent.	75 @	80	
Do. Bonds, 7 ℔ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	50 @	55	
Do. shares, assented	21 @	22	21¾ & 1½
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1866	96 @	98	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1872	96 @	98	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds. 1st mt., 6 ℔ cent., convert	82 @	86	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ℔ cent., ster.	82 @	85	
Do. $50 shares	36 @	38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ℔ cent., 1870	75 @	80	
Do. $50 shares	15 @	20	

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 4
Arabia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 11
Peruvia	Southampton	New-York	May 15
New York	Southampton	New-York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Prussia	Southampton	New York	June 4
Fulton	Southampton	New York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18

FROM AMERICA.

Adriatic	New-York	Galway	May 15
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 16
Hammonia	New-York	Southamt'n	May 15
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	May 19
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 15
Africa	New York	Liverpool	May 22
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 25
Great Eastern	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampt'n	May 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 15
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June 22

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at...5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF GOOD DENTISTRY, at moderate prices, can be suited by calling on Dr T. G. WAIT, No. 5 Bond-st, near Broadway. Strangers at hotels and others will find this a central, convenient location. References first class.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS—Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This is the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public School. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 500,000 copies in 19 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed, gilt, 40 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample copies mailed free at the above prices.

Publishers, HORACE WATERS, and IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., New-York; and for sale by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Brown & Taggard, Boston; S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; Raymond & Lapham, Detroit; Steele, Avery & Co., Rochester; Breed, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Wilstack, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; S. E. Gray, Albany; Moore & Nims, Troy; and Keitts & Woods, St. Louis.

THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK.—A SUPERIOR collection of choice tunes and hymns, written and composed for the times, to be sung during the war by the uprising millions of men, women, and children, who stand by the flag of our country and despise traitors. It contains 64 pages of songs, duets, and choruses, both sacred and secular, and is well adapted for the Army and Navy, for social singing, as well as Sabbath worship. May the army go singing as did the Children of Judah under the command of King Jehoshaphat, and may the traitors be smitten as were the Children of Ammon, Moab, and Mount Seir. For account of that great slaughter, see 34th page of the Patriotic Song Book. Price 10 cents; $6 per 100. It will be published on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., by HORACE WATERS, Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway.

CAPTAINS AND SERGEANTS CAN SUPPLY their men with BEADLE'S DIME SQUAD DRILL BOOK, At a liberal discount. For sale at all News Depôts.

VOLUNTEERS!—ALL THE PATRIOTIC AND popular songs are in BEADLE'S DIME SONGS FOR THE WAR. For sale at all News Depôts.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and get them.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering, at very low prices,

LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS AND TOWELING, BLANKETS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, FLANNELS,
And every description of White Goods.
ALSO,
LACE, MUSLIN and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
and DRAPERY MUSLINS.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

Greatly reduced in price.
CLOTH CLOAKS, of every description, at
BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

Will offer AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, 13th,
500 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, at 7c. per yard.
366 pieces 4-4 French Calicoes and Brilliants, from 12½c. to 20c. per yard.
260 pieces Printed De Laines, 12½c. per yard.
180 pieces Check French Crape, 25c. per yard.
500 pieces Summer Poplins, from 6¼c. to 10c. per yard.
375 pieces Barege Anglais, from 10c per yard.
400 pieces Canton Poplins, for Traveling Dresses, at 50c. per yard.
560 ORGANDIE ROBES,
From $1 50 to $6 per Robe,
Actually worth from $6 to $15.
8,000 yards best quality Printed French Organdies, at 12½c. per yard.
5 000 yards Printed French Lawns, at 12½c. per yard.
10,000 yards American and English Lawns, fast colors, 9c. per yard.
1,600 BAREGE ROBES,
AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL COST.
500 GRENADINE ROBES,
From $12 to $20 per Robe,
Worth from $30 to $50.
190 pieces SMALL PLAID and FANCY SILKS,
At 50c., worth 75c.
750 FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at HALF-PRICE.

PARIS MANTILLAS.

GRAND OPENING DISPLAY OF
THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY next, 13th inst.,
On which occasion the ladies of New-York will have an opportunity of inspecting the most comprehensive and elegant display of imported novelties in ladies' outer garments ever offered in this City. The entire collection (owing to the pressure of the times) must be disposed of, without reserve, at the bare cost of importation.
Superb Circulars, in Lyons Taffetas.
Superb Circulars, in Guipure Ornaments.
Superb Basques, Basques and Manteletts.
Boulevard Wrappers, in endless variety of styles.
"Acqua Scutum" Cloaks, warranted water-proof.
Cambric, Pusher, and Guipure Lace Mantillas.
Points, Circulars and Shawls, in profusion.
Ladies' traveling suits, children's and misses' garments, &c., &c., &c.
UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
No. 691 BROADWAY.
WM. B. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.
GRAND OPENING on MONDAY, April 15.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

At 25 per cent. less than cost.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having made large purchases abroad, and from importers' stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail:
HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $4 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS AT $10 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS
At proportionately low prices.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS, CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Having added very largely
to their stock of Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Invite the attention of the Ladies
to the surprising bargains
they are now offering.

WINDOW SHADES,

AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No 369 Broadway,
Having an unusually large stock of these goods left on hand, in consequence of the falling off in the wholesale trade, have determined to offer
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,
CONTAINING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF WINDOW SHADES,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES

BEEKMAN & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, May 13, a large lot of French worked collars at a great reduction,
250 at 75 cents, worth 10s.
100 at $1 00, worth 12s. and 14s.
150 at $1 25, worth $2 00 and $2 50.
500 worked collars at 12½ cents, worth 2s 6d. to 4s.
Will open a full line of handkerchiefs.
Ladies' hemmed handkerchiefs 2s. and 2s. 6d., worth 3s 6d and 4s.
Gents' colored borders 2s, worth 3s and 3s. 6d
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

From recent cash auction sales, far below regular value, at prices to suit the times, in Dress Goods of every description. Linen table-cloths, napkins, sheetings, towellings, quilts, table covers, blankets, &c., at Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av. C. G. HOOK.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.

We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

Greatly reduced in price.
CLOTH CLOAKS, of every description, at
BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.

Purchased greatly below their value, at the cash auction sale of Friday last.
CONSISTING OF
Embroidered Sets, Collars and Cuffs, at 50 cents each, value $1.
Embroidered Sets Collars and Sleeves, at 75 cents each, value $1 50.
Embroidered Sets Collars and Sleeves, at $1 each, value $2
Embroidered Sets Collars and Sleeves, at $1 50 each, value $3 00.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, only 50 cents each, value $1 00.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, only 75 cents each, value $1 50.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, only $1 each, value $2.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, only $1 50 each, value $3.
500 Black French Lace Points, at $3 50 and $4 each, equally cheap.
Will be open on MONDAY, May 13,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SILKS REDUCED EVEN LOWER.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will offer on Monday the greatest bargains ever shown in FIGURED SILKS. PLAID SILKS STRIPED SILKS, CHENE SILKS AND CHINTZ SILKS, The prices being about half the usual cost.
A very large assortment of
MOSAMBIQUES, POILE DE CHEVRES, MOHAIRS, CHALLIES.
ALSO
ENGLISH BAREGES, FRENCH GRENADINES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, &c.,
At very much less than the usual prices.
An immense stock of
BAREGE SHAWLS, GRENADINE SHAWLS, ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
and various other Shawls for Spring and Summer.
No. 346 Canal-st., near Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.,

AT RETAIL.
We are now opening our Spring importations of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
Chintzes for Curtains, and Loose Coverings,
CORNICES.
Every variety of material for furniture coverings, which we will offer at prices to suit the times.
WHITE AND BUFF H

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—JENNY LIND.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—DOUBLE-HEADED ROOR—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington dispatches this morning are important, as indicating the number of secession troops now at and near Richmond, and the condition of affairs at various points in the South, especially in Memphis. A gentleman who has recently come through Virginia, stopping at Richmond, puts the number of troops there at 6,000, while surrounding the city, within a radius of 50 miles, are about 19,000 more, in all about 25,000. Another authority estimates the number at 30,000. These troops, however, as we learn from a letter published in the Charleston *Mercury*—an authority not likely to misrepresent the matter to the disadvantage of the South—have been brought together without any decided plan of action, and are still under the command of their respective State officers, not yet having been mustered into the service of the Southern Confederacy. Gen. PILLOW who has established his head-quarters at Memphis, has under his command, or can render available in a short time, about fifteen thousand troops, intended for a demonstration upon Cairo; but he suffers under disadvantages in point of position. The latest accounts from Cairo render it certain that an attack by him on that point would result in disastrous defeat to his forces. To render the position of the Federal troops there still more secure, Gen. SCOTT has recently ordered the heights commanding it to be taken possession of and fortified, so that every approach to the place is commanded absolutely by Federal cannon.

Although no actual hostilities have yet taken place, in the vicinity of the Capital, they are undoubtedly imminent. A rumor prevailed in Washington on Saturday night that a considerable body of Virginians had moved down from Harper's Ferry, and threatened the Relay House, but there appears to have been no truth in it. An alarm occurred at the Relay House, and the troops were promply on the alert, but no enemy was discovered. A rumor was also current at Perryville last evening, that skirmishing had taken place in Alexandria, in which a company of Virginia cavalry was engaged, but as our Washington dispatches make no mention of any such occurrence, the rumor was undoubtedly false. A general impression prevails, however, that the Virginia troops will soon have either to fight or disperse.

In consultation with members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury has invited offers for the nine millions remaining undisposed of under the act of February, which does not restrict offers to par. It will be recollected that offers for these nine millions were rejected by the Secretary, as being less liberal towards the Government than was desirable. This call requires only ten days' advertisement; and it is understood that all offers at about the current market rates will be accepted, in preference to issuing Treasury notes.

Our advices from Western Virginia are extremely interesting. The Union men there, who comprise the great majority of population in between thirty and forty counties, are hard at work in the struggle against secession, the active military movements of the Government giving them confidence that they will not be deserted in their position, and that they will ultimately succeed. The Convention called to meet at Wheeling will assemble this afternoon, and will be attended by delegates from the counties west of the Alleghanies and north of the Kanawha River. Opposition to secession is general, but opinions among the delegates are divided as to the proper course to be pursued. One party are in favor of the immediate division of the State and the organization of a new State Government; another party favors open opposition to the action of the recent Convention at Richmond, with a view to the overthrow of treason in the entire State; while a third party think the action of the present Convention should be simply advisory, and that it should issue a call for another Convention, to consist of delegates from a larger territory, in which final action should be determined upon. Unless the latter course should be adopted, the session is likely to be protracted.

The blockade of the Southern ports on the Atlantic coast is now probably complete, including Charleston and the Savannah River, and those of the Gulf will soon be in the same condition, if they are not already so. The destination of the *Niagara*, which left this port several days ago, is understood to be New-Orleans. The Secretaries of War and the Navy have been assiduous in their endeavors to perfect the blockade, and for this purpose, in addition to the national vessels, about twenty armed steamers from New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have been and are being put in readiness. The Virginia waters are now completely invested by Federal vessels, and Capt. PRENDERGAST, the officer in command of the fleet there, has given the necessary fifteen days' notice to all vessels to leave the ports of that State, either with or without cargoes. An extension of time has been asked in several cases, but invariably refused.

We may soon expect to hear of another "Butlerism," as Gen. BUTLER'S sudden *coups* have come to be known. He yesterday afternoon left Annapolis, with 50 men and two pieces of Artillery, on the propeller *J. S. Shriver*, on secret service of some kind, in the direction of Baltimore. Most likely he has heard of some secession craft which he intends to "cut out."

Another attempt was made yesterday to tear up the track on the Northern Central Railroad, about fourteen miles out of Baltimore, but it was detected before any damage of consequence was done. The intention was to prevent the movement of the Pennsylvania troops through Baltimore. Measures have been taken which will render another attempt extremely dangerous.

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst. She brings the mails, passengers and treasure previously announced as having left San Francisco, but her advices from California have been anticipated, as usual, by the Pony Express. From New-Granada, however, the intelligence is interesting. Another collision has taken place between the revolutionary forces and those of the Government, in which the former were again victorious, killing some 400 of their opponents and taking 600 of them prisoners. At least, this is the report. Should it prove true in all particulars, there is no doubt that the success of the cause headed by MOSQUERA is assured. It is difficult to see how OSPINA can make further head against such continued reverses.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Saturday afternoon, we have advices from San Francisco to the 1st of May. The steamer *Golden Age* left on that day for Panama, to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, with 290 passengers and $488,000 in treasure. The war news from the East had a decided effect on the amount of treasure shipped, apprehensions existing that the steamer from Aspinwall might encounter Southern privateers in the Gulf. Exchange on New-York was at 5@6 per cent. premium, though money was plenty, and not held above the ordinary rates. Business generally was extremely dull. The latest news received from the East announced the secession of Virginia, the attack on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore, and the probable advance of JEFF. DAVIS on Washington. The news excited the most intense Union feeling, and a mass-meeting, without distinction of party, had been called in San Francisco, to give expression to the public feeling. The few secession sympathizers there were keeping very quiet. The general feeling was that California could not, under any circumstances, remain neutral in the pending struggle, but must take side with the North in favor of the Union.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, whose arrival at this port we announced yesterday, passed over the bar yesterday morning, and reached the City at 11:15 A. M. She immediately proceeded to her old berth at the foot of Hammond street, North River. It is now definitely understood that she will be offered for sale to the Government as a transport ship, but should a sale not be negotiated, she will accept of a charter for that service. The Government will, no doubt, immediately avail itself of the opportunity to obtain so desirable an addition to their means of offensive operations. The English and Continental news by the *Great Eastern* was published in our Sunday morning edition, together with an account of the voyage across the Atlantic.

The Stock market on Saturday closed under a depression of ¼@1 ₰ cent., as compared with the day before. New-York Central, 71⅜; Illinois Central, 63; Missouris, 37½.

Movements at the South.

We have nothing of special interest from Washington. Troops are constantly arriving there, and from every quarter regiments are pressing towards the scene of action.

We copy a Richmond letter from the Charleston *Mercury*, written on the 4th of May, which may throw some light upon the intended movements of the Southern forces. The writer says that although troops in great numbers are constantly arriving, at all the principal points in Virginia from which they could be rapidly concentrated, no plan of action has yet been decided on, nor are the troops in condition for an aggressive movement. They are as yet under the command of their respective State officers—not having yet been mustered into the army of the Confederate States. Until this is done they will not be prepared for any concerted action.

The change of public sentiment in Maryland has seriously disconcerted the movements of the Confederate forces. When it was supposed that Maryland was ready to join the South, and resist the passage of Federal troops to defend the Capital, the South saw at once their advantage, and were ready to pour troops into Maryland, and hold that State as the advanced position of the Southern Confederacy. This would have been an admirable movement. It would have isolated Washington, and thrown it unquestionably into the hands of the Secessionists. But the prompt action of the Government, and the effect which it had upon Maryland, defeated all these calculations, and threw the Southern forces back again upon Virginia. The *Mercury's* correspondent says that while the South was ready to *sustain* Maryland in a position of hostility to the Federal Government, they will not "assume to force or lead that State" into such an attitude.

We think, from the best evidence within our reach, that there are not less than 50,000 Southern troops on the soil of Virginia. They have been necessarily scattered at different points in order to obtain a supply of provisions. We think it altogether likely that the preparations of the Government for the defence of Washington have progressed so far as to check the intended attack upon that city;—and the present indications are that the Virginians anticipate a movement upon Richmond, and are hoping for it, as it would give them a defensive position, and at the same time unite the people of the State more thoroughly in opposition to the Government. But if no such movement is made, the Southern leaders will be under the necessity of making an advance upon Washington;—for it will be impossible for them to keep their army for any considerable time inactive in camp. They cannot obtain provisions for such an encampment, nor could they keep their forces together if they were to remain on the defensive.

The Government, meantime, is concentrating troops at Washington, and preparing them for service in any required direction. Those who go forward now are better drilled and disciplined than many of those who went at the outset. A force will soon be there capable of resisting any attack which the Confederate forces may make.

Power of a Blockade.

The Southern mind has long been in such a state of mental ecstacy, that nothing short of a sound drubbing, or signal exhibition of the power of the North, can ever bring the rebels to anything like reason, either in their conduct or ideas. Whatever they produce seeks its market by sea. Yet, without being able to put even a *tub* afloat without first stealing it, they grossly insult and attempt to destroy the Government of a first-class naval Power. In our contests with them, all our commercial, sea-going and coastwise steamers are just as effective as are ships-of-war, for the reason that the South have nothing to oppose to them. The *Baltic*, mounted with a few guns, can blockade as well as the *Niagara*. So many merchant steamers have been taken up by Government, that an adequate blockading fleet for every Southern port is or will soon be under weigh.

According to standards recognized among military men, the naval force already provided by us for operating against the rebels is equivalent to a force of 100,000 men in the field. In the present case, it can exert a five-fold greater power, because it is in its power to destroy the profits of the industry of every man in the Southern States. Without our consent, not a bale of cotton, or cask of sugar, rice, or tobacco, or a barrel of naval stores, can be sent to market. Suppose an effectual blockade to be established, what becomes of Southern finances, Southern armies, Southern government, and even Southern society? Destroy the labor of a country, and you destroy the country itself. We can quietly sit down at the North and accomplish all this with our naval arm. We need not move a soldier into a single Southern State. In fact, many think it the better policy to avoid a collision of arms on land, as we have by means of our fleet the matter entirely in our hands. We can reduce the enemy to perfect obedience by the slow process of starvation. We must close Southern ports to save our commercial marine from being preyed on by pirates, had we no other motive.

We have already had most striking illustrations of the effect of a blockade, whenever it has been put in vigorous practice. Provisions of all kinds go up from one to five hundred, per cent. The South are importers of food and the moment the accustomed channels by which it is received are cut off, starvation stares people in the face. The suffering is greatly aggravated where large bodies of troops are quartered. Provisions and supplies of all kinds are at famine prices at Richmond and Charleston. The time for Mobile and New-Orleans will come next. In a few days from this the rebellious States will have a *cordon* drawn around them, both upon sea and land. They will then, cut off from every market in the world, begin to learn the extent of their resources. Why would it not be a good plan to treat them as we do a noisy criminal—give them six months or a year of close confinement? or, if that will not do, such a period as will teach them complete docility and submission. How long will it take to bring Virginia, completely cut off from market, to her senses? Not long, we fancy. Give the people a good full taste of the effects of secession, and they will turn upon and hang the knaves that got them into the scrape, instead of threatening to attack our Capital. The shortest way to conquer peace is to make the blockade thorough and effectual. Put the South upon a bread-and-water diet, or still coarser fare, till we have a pledge of better conduct for the future.

The New Virginia.

The first great victory of the campaign will be consummated to-day, by the secession to the Free North of the *free* portion of Virginia, which embraces nearly if not quite one-half of the entire territory of the State. *Thirty thousand* square miles will be taken from nominally slave soil, to swell the already overwhelming preponderance of the *free*. *Five hundred thousand* people, who by their past political relations, have either been silent upon the subject of Slavery, or who have been ranked among, and have virtually been its supporters, will henceforth be as outspoken against it, as the freemen of Ohio or New-York.

The South have already lost more in one short month of rebellion than the North could have wrested from them in fifty years of continued peace, which only serves to place on a firmer foundation existing institutions. Slavery has been immensely strengthened by this *vis inertia* of society, which in time stamps upon every practice and possession, though illegal in the outset, all the authority and sanctions of law. Slavery in all the States had come to be a prescriptive right. In peace, how could Virginia be enfranchised, in idea as well as in fact, so as to open up the magnificent treasures hidden in her soil, and beneath it, to industry and enterprise, and render it what it is capable of being, one of the great States of the Union. Slavery, in legal contemplation at least, would have remained a blight upon her soil, which skill, and capital, and free labor would have shunned as a pestilence. Under its influence, Western Virginia, with all its vast resources, has today only about 15 inhabitants to the square mile, against 60 for Ohio. Now that she is enfranchised, she will soon begin to rival in progress, in wealth and population, the Queen of the West.

Such is the grand triumph effected without firing a gun. Virginia in rebellion, one-half of her territory gravitates by kindred attraction to the North. Already is a victory gained which is conclusive of the whole contest. A territory equal in area to a first-class State is thrown off from the South by mere force of repulsion. It can never be reclaimed. Its people have no sympathy with slave-propagandism, and earnestly cling to a Government which maintains law and order. The precedent set is irresistibly contagious in every foot of territory in the South unfitted for slave labor. Kentucky, if she should essay to go, will divide in the same way. So will Tennessee; for Eastern Kentucky and Western Virginia free, will carry a wide belt of free territory to the borders of this State. The secession of Missouri would only be an act of self-emancipation, which, when accomplished, would restore her again to the Free North.

Secession, by breaking up all previous political relations and obligations, leaves the people of each State to recast anew their institutions, and to conform their organic laws to their condition and ideas. In no period but a revolution could this be done. Without it, how could the Gordian knot that tied free to slave Virginia have been loosed? Who in peace would have raised his hand against the authority of the law? But the rebellion which was to seize the Government and Africanize the continent, itself cut the knot. Eastern Virginia renounces her fealty, while Western remains loyal. The Eastern portion being the weaker, is unable to put forth a single effort, save in self-defence, threatened as she is by the whole power of the Federal Government.

Here is the first grand disaster to the rebellion. It is the beginning of the end. Similar disasters will be suffered till one half of the territory of the Southern States, through the action of its own people, is annexed to the North. The only force required to be put forth by ourselves will be that requisite to protection. The South went into the struggle under the delusion that the border Northern States would go with them, little dreaming that the exact reverse would be the case. The process of aggregation on one side and disintegration on the other, will continue with resistless pace till Slavery is driven to the torrid regions of the Gulf. Without the rebellion, the North would not have gained a foot of free soil from the South. With it, it will soon have the great portion of its territory as a prize, which will a hundred-fold compensate for the losses sustained by the great outbreak.

Affairs in New-York Harbor.

Mr. BARNEY, Collector of the Port of New-York, was absent from his office on Saturday, on a tour of inspection of the harbor. New-York is not only the centre of the military and naval operations of Government, but it is also the very place at which the rebels would seek to obtain supplies and materials for the war. There is no doubt that they have a large number of spies and agents in our midst, and not a few secret sympathizers. The most careful *surveillance*, consequently, is maintained over the three great entrances from the sea—the Sound, the Narrows, and the Kill von Kull. In each entrance a guard-ship is placed, from which any vessel passing out is boarded, and if everything is not found right, detained. No merchant vessel whatever is allowed to leave the port between sunset and sunrise. At the Narrows, the oath to support the Constitution was, at the request of the captain of the *Corwin*, administered to the officers and crew, who appeared to be most zealous in their attachment to Government, and in the performance of their duties. Only in one instance has a vessel gone to sea without showing her papers. For this breach of orders a satisfactory apology was rendered. The strict watch maintained does not interfere with the commerce of the City, while it is an effectual check upon the movements of all suspicious characters.

While the importations into the port continue light, a very large number of vessels are constantly arriving here, many of them in ballast, for outward-bound freight. Vessels formerly consigned to Southern ports now all come to this and other Northern ports, in consequence of the blockade, and of the threatened issue of letters-of-marque and reprisal. All Southern commerce is completely cut off, and by the end of this week every leading Southern harbor will be effectually closed. The whole trade of the country must seek an outlet through Northern ports. Whatever cotton is sent to market the present year must take the same direction. This fact will give the Southerners some notion of our power, if it does not bring them to their senses in other respects.

Steam Artillery—The Centrifugal Gun.

Immediately after the Baltimore "riot," the defendants in the never-ending suit of Ross WINANS *vs.* the North at large, that is to say, the shareholders in Northern railways, were informed that this notorious person had produced a steam centrifugal gun, and located the same in a principal street of that city, for the amiable purpose of throwing three hundred balls per minute into the bodies of a people he has never ceased to harass with lawsuits for "infringing" his worthless patent. This is the WINANS in whose favor a New-York jury recently found a verdict, in a patent case, which, if sustained in a new trial, will cost Northern railway companies several millions of dollars. When the *profession* heard that WINANS had brought out a gun, they were not very seriously alarmed; and, in fact, the gun, like WINANS' locomotives, cigar steamer, and engineering at large, proved a very bad job.

But this by no means proves that a centrifugal gun, made by a man of ordinary ability, may not be a very formidable arm. For fighting in moderately close quarters, it is probably the most terrific engine of death. Mr. J. MCCARTY, of this City, after many years' experiment, has produced a centrifugal gun which throws at least 800 five-ounce balls, above a mile, per minute. These projectiles are simply round, rough, cast-iron shot, of 1¼ inch diameter. Their penetration, at 200 to 300 yards' range, is, of course, as great, and their effect more destructive than that of rifle-shot. At long ranges, the accuracy of ordinary artillery cannot be maintained, but in close quarters, of 200 yards or less, either on sea or land, their aim is sufficiently accurate; and since the gun can be trained with great rapidity, we see no reason why it cannot mow down a regiment as grass is mowed by a scythe, with its steady, unceasing, *solid stream of balls*. Of course, the more accurate rifle-musket at long ranges, if the shots were deliberately aimed, and not thrown away, as forty-nine out of fifty generally are, and if the atmosphere were not too smoky for the proper sight, and if other circumstances were favorable, would pick off the centrifugal gunners, and render their machine abortive; and rifled artillery, *when* got into proper position, would dispose of it with one shot. But we must remember that the musket shot, the bayonet thrust, the cavalry charge, and the rifled battery, are neither invincible; each in turn yields like stubble before the autumnal fire, when circumstances favor the other. And when it comes to a hand-to-fight, as it usually does, at last, the long range of modern arms to the contrary, a shower of shells could hardly be more destructive than the steady death-stream of the centrifugal gun, adroitly brought to bear, as in many cases it might be. Properly fought, it would prove a fearful weapon, however abortive it might be in the direct range of a battery or of a well covered rifle corps.

But while the centrifugal gun would find its place in the general action of the open field, its most terrible execution would be on board ship, in the fortification, in the street, and in the various forms of skirmish and irregular warfare. Half a dozen such machines on board a vessel, one in the maintop, among others, could not possibly fail to repel a boarding party thousands strong. They would riddle small boats into sloves, since they penetrate 3-inch plank at short range, and they would absolutely drench the decks of neighboring vessels with iron rain—*white-hot rain*, if required, for hot shot as well as cold, can be fired as fast as they can be poured into a spout. How long would a ship be tenable with a dozen bushels of white-hot balls all over and under her decks and rigging? As a street-sweeper and *fire*-engine, the machine would be unrivaled, as may be readily imagined. But the efficiency of the weapon is by no means dependent on the number of solid shot it can throw. It is found to propel *percussion shells* equally well. A 12-pound shell, holding 176 musket balls, in addition to the powder, would upon striking, project these, in addition to the fragments, in every direction. Mr. MCCARTY has already constructed a gun with a capacity for 3-inch shot, and their range is said to be 2½ miles.

No one will question the unparalleled destructiveness of this arm, and its manifold uses; indeed, there are many positions in which no other engine appears adequate—especially within fortifications, behind barricades, and on ship-board—to repel a large force at close quarters. The question has rather been: Can the arm be relied on?—is it durable, effective and trustworthy? The worst thing we know about it is, that Mr. WINANS had something to do with one, and it could only fire lead bullets, not very fast or far, and all over the lot at that; except a few of them which it ground up and did not fire at all. Mr. MCCARTY, the original patentee of the machine, has devoted an immense amount of ingenuity, labor and money to developing the crude idea, and his perfected engine is quite another thing. The balls do not require feeding at a certain speed, but may be rolled in as fast as their gravity will carry them. There is no violent concussion of parts or projectiles, either in imparting motion to the ball or in giving it a tangential direction to the arc it describes in the former process. Nor does turning the shaft the wrong way do any damage. The internal arrangement appears to be perfect. For obvious reasons, it will not be described. Externally, the machine is simply two discs of boiler-plate, some three feet in diameter, joined by a ring at the edges, standing vertically and inclosing an internal space as thick as the diameter of the ball. At the centre, on one side, enters the shaft that impels the internal machinery. Opposite the shaft, on the other side, is a pipe or spout, into which the balls or shells are fed. A barrel projects from the periphery of the disc, and may be elevated or lowered by rotating the disc on its trunnion, the shaft aforesaid. The carriage may be rapidly trained. On the rear of the carriage may be either a crank, to be worked by men, or a small steam engine, to give the shaft, by means of a belt, 1,500 to 3,000 revolutions per minute. Six men can throw balls a mile; a three or four horse engine, of the steam fire-engine persuasion—the whole machine weighing less than a ton—would keep up an unbroken stream of shot and shell, by the hour. For marine and fortification purposes, stationary power would be carried to any point by shafting. The *gun* appears to be practically perfect; with modern light and puddled-steel, the adaptation of the carriage and the engines is a very easy matter. It is earnestly to be hoped that this wonderful weapon will be put into immediate service. It is worth a thousand rifles per ship for the protection of our merchant marine. If the gunpowder party cannot find it in the text books let private steamship owners, home guards, and patriotic defence committees, at least investigate it, without delay.

The Rush of Events.

The people of this country have been so long accustomed to the slow progress of things in time of peace, that the swift movements of the events of the day amazes and bewilders them. They go to bed at night expecting to hear of some great battle in the morning, and they enter upon the business of the day expecting that some wonderful thing, that shall settle the affairs of the nation, will happen before night. They see a gigantic conspiracy perfected against the Government, including certainly eleven, and probably thirteen States, with seven or eight millions of people, committed to its wickedness, and they look to see it crushed or successful in a week.

While all this is folly, yet the rush of events is such as may well bewilder the staidest and soberest mind. Six months ago this nation was at peace with all the world. There was no sign of serious disturbance abroad or at home. True, we had just passed through an exciting election, in which party spirit and party bitterness ran high, but everybody supposed that the excitement would pass away, as had always been the case on such occasions. In this we were doomed to disappointment. Beginning with South Carolina, State after State swung from its moorings and drifted into secession, arming against the Constitution and determined on its overthrow. Fort after fort was siezed, arsenal after arsenal plundered, mints and sub-treasuries were robbed, and thousands of men, armed by the spoiling of the Government, were marshaling for its overthrow. A new Confederacy was formed, claiming to be a nation by itself, in defiance of the authority of the Union. Federal officers, while enjoying the honors and exercising the functions of Cabinet Ministers, plundered the treasury, removed the Federal navy to distant coasts, placed the Federal arms in the reach and at the command of traitors, and then hurried into treason themselves. Army and naval officers threw up their commissions, and enlisted in the cause of rebellion. Every day brought news of some new defection, and the lightning was scarcely swift enough to chronicle the progress of disintegration. At last an earnest cry of danger rang through the land, and a great army sprang up as if out of the ground. Four weeks ago yesterday, Fort Sumter surrendered. The whole army of the Government consisted of less than fifteen thousand soldiers, who were scattered in distant States, and guarding remote frontiers. To-day an army of fifty thousand men is in the field, with its centre resting upon Washington, and fifty thousand and more ready or on the march. Go where you will, the fife and drum, and military bands, fill the air with martial sounds, and the tramp of armed men is everywhere heard. Regiment after regiment defile past us, rushing to the frontiers, are reserved at the depôts and encampments, awaiting orders to move. From every steeple and spire, every battlement and minaret, every housetop, flags are floating, and all the talk everywhere is of war.

In this universal rush everybody is bewildered. So swift is the current that nobody pauses to consider, to calculate or to digest. We indite an article to-day. Before it can be published it is history. Startling news flashes along the telegraph wires;—by some mysterious agency it is in the possession of everybody at once, and by the time it gets into print it is stale.

In all this is the evidence that we are on the threshold of a great crisis. We are in the shadow which coming events cast before them,—among the thickening signs of tempest and of storm.

The Sale of Tennessee.

Tennessee, or rather the Tennessee Legislature, went out of the Union, on the 7th of May, with a great flourish. Five millions of dollars were appropriated for arming the State, and thus Tennessee stands defiantly on the side of secession, with a great army equipped, or to be equipped,—on paper. Unfortunately for Tennessee, there are two or three very important difficulties in the way of her dissolving the Union, and slaughtering the loyal men of her own and other States.

In the first place, her treasury is entirely empty. Her people, for the past three years, have been complaining bitterly of excessive taxation to pay the interest on her debt, and defray the ordinary expenses of Government. Tennessee is not a rich State. The people are deeply in debt, and though repudiation may relieve them for the present, yet the tax-gatherer will be no welcome visitor, even though he call for no increased amounts on account of the war. The business interests of Tennessee will suffer quite as largely as those of any other State, by this war, which she has aided so largely in precipitating. Money, already hard to be come at, will be more scarce as the year advances, and so much of this five millions as may be looked for from direct taxation, will be among the things that are not. The debt of Tennessee is large. Her bonds and scrip are a drug in the market at forty-six cents on the dollar, with more sellers than buyers at that price. With the non-payment of interest on this debt, her securities will sink still lower. Were she to go into the market as a borrower, as she must if she hopes to raise any amount of funds for war purposes, it needs no great wisdom to calculate how she would succeed. With her present securities more than fifty per cent. below par, her future offerings will find few takers at any price.

Tennessee is without arms or munitions of any kind. She may have men enough to form a respectable army, but without money and without arms there will be small danger of their accomplishing any very important results.

There are thousands of loyal people in Tennessee who will not be plunged either into taxation, debt, or a rebellion against the Union, if they can help it; and though they may be overborne by treason and compelled into present silence, yet when the reign of terror to which they are now subjected shall have passed away, their voice will be heard in defence of their own liberties and of the Union.

Long Preparation for the Rebellion.

At last, all who love the Union and the Constitution of the United States have come to the same conclusion: *that the great rebellion is no extempore affair*. So elaborate, and so minute, has been the preparation as to make it certain that even the details must have been far advanced long before any of the pretended causes for the revolt existed. The election of LINCOLN was but the pretence of a day—and the conspirators were so far committed to the act of rebellion that they could not and would not recede in any event. Their best hope was that, in case of success in the election, they might use their preparation to overwhelm opposition and consummate their design without an armed conflict; but this hope having failed them, the present rebellion was a foregone conclusion.

Full thirty years ago the design was entertained by a few of the leading minds; and of this, it may be remembered, President JACKSON gave us warning. Since then it has been growing and maturing, and, probably, specific arrangements were in progress during the whole of JEFF. DAVIS' administration of the War Department under PIERCE, and subsequently during FLOYD'S, under BUCHANAN, and all with surprising minuteness.

It requires no great sagacity now to perceive all this; the curtain has been raised, and men may behold with their own eyes enough to teach them the terrible truth, that all this preparation, enormous in amount, infinite in detail, and most patiently and elaborately matured, had but one end: to break the Union, and destroy the Constitution of our free Government utterly and entirely.

It is a conviction, clear as revelation, of this truth, that has brought all good men of the Free States together, no matter what their several opinions may have hitherto been. Few doubt now that even the Slavery question, which has troubled us so long, has been used merely as means to the end, and was never of primary importance with the conspirators; and this is the reason why so many amongst us, who only a few weeks since were opposing the Administration, are now supporting the Government with patriotic ardor, ignoring all distinctions of party and insisting that the only test of merit shall be the amount of sacrifice. They are incensed to know that reconciliation was never intended by the traitors; that propositions for concession and compromise were meant for delay only, in order that the blow might be more surely and fatally given; and even that the cry of "non-coercion" was *invented*, to be raised and used as one of the items of preparation for the plot. Hence, they are justly indignant, for they feel that the traitors were betraying *them* and using their generous efforts selfishly, heartlessly, and basely, to further their villainous scheme.

It is sad to know that with a Government so beneficent in its operation on all who live under it, "the wonder and admiration of the world," that in all these latter days of the prosperity and glory of the country, there have been men who, impelled by an arrogant desire to rule, and by malignant envy, have all the time coldly, carefully and heartlessly plotted its disgrace and ruin, prostituting to this purpose the high dignities and trusts confided to them, betraying the generous confidence of their friends, crushing by terror those even in their midst who might dissent, and defying the sense of their own people. But, sad as it is, it is, perhaps, well that these wretches and their fatal designs should be fully and entirely known, so that, with the aid of a wise Providence, the remedy may be perfect, and that for ages hereafter our country may endure with its glorious Constitution, under whose benign influence the happiness of millions yet to be born may be sought for and secured.

The Baptists Wading in.

The Baptists of Georgia, not content with the management of their spiritual matters, have concluded to wade into the rebellion now rampant in that State. It was not enough that they should be traitors individually, but as a Church they must prostitute even their religion and their organization to the wicked purpose of dissolving the Union. We remember when the South made a great outcry because a number of New-England clergymen petitioned Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. It was a grave offence in the eyes of the South for them to leave their pulpits and their preaching to meddle in politics, even so far as to petition Congress for the repeal of what they regarded as an unjust and iniquitous law. They were denounced as false to their high calling, degrading the religion of the cross to the level of party politics, and making the pulpit the handmaiden of the grog-shop and the primary forum in the propagandism of party creeds. But this was in New-England, and that made all the difference in the world in the estimation of "our Southern brethren." Here is an entire denomination, a whole sect, acting not individually, but as a denomination, plunging officially into treason, and giving the sanction of their Church to rebellion against the Government.

Among the resolutions of the Georgia Baptist Convention, recently held at Athens, are the following:

Resolved, By the members of the Baptist Convention, of the State of Georgia, that we consider it to be at once a pleasure and a duty to avow that, both in feeling and principle, we approve, indorse and support the Government of the Confederated States of America.

Resolved, That we acknowledge, with devout thanksgiving to Almighty God, the signal favor with which, up to this time, He has blessed our arms and our policy, and that the Baptist Churches of this State be requested to observe the first and second days of June next as days of fasting and prayer, that God will deliver us all from the power of our enemies.

The latter resolution we especially commend to the consideration of the reader. We do not know exactly how many forts have been stolen, arsenals seized, sub-treasuries robbed, or mints plundered; but as these have as yet been the only achievements of "our arms and our policy," we suggest whether a very different power than that referred to in the resolution was not at the bottom of it all. We think that the Baptists of Georgia give credit in the wrong direction for the "blessings" referred to, and that they should "give the devil his due." One thing, however, is perfectly clear. The Baptists of Georgia are right in appointing a season of fasting and prayer. They stand in pressing need of both. The only thing we would suggest is, that the season appointed is ridiculously short. Two days is a brief period to atone by fasting and prayer for the gigantic

wickedness in which they are engaged. We tell them plainly that the "enemies" to which they have sold themselves, and from which they seek to be delivered, are the powers of darkness, and that it will take a generation of "fasting and prayer" to work out their deliverance. The gentleman of the hoof and horns will laugh at their forty-eight hours of abstinence and two days of prayer, even were they unaccompanied with new crimes.

The Nature of the Contest—The Doctrine of State Rights.

To foreigners who have looked at this country simply in *mass*, and who have no experience of our institutions or sectional tendencies, and who only a few months ago saw the most peaceable and apparently amicable relations prevailing between the North and South, the present attitude of the two sections, breathing intense hostility, and with daggers drawn, threatening each other's existence, must be an astonishing spectacle. It certainly is so with ourselves, although with better opportunities for observation, we are beginning to appreciate more correctly the cause. The immediate contest has its origin in the question as to which Government, State or Federal, paramount allegiance is due. In *Free* territory, this is universally conceded to the latter, when the two come in collision. In *Slave*, the reverse is the rule. In the South, it is my State that commands the first duty, represents the nationality, and appeals to the patriotism of the citizen. In the North, it is the Federal Government, coextensive in its operations with the whole country, creating one mighty nationality, and impressing upon all its members the same grand tyye.

These two principles, struggling for mastery in the present contest, are as old as the world. They represent the two opposite poles of human nature—the tendency to aggregation or consolidation, whereby a whole people work in harmony to grand results; and that toward isolation, which places man in hostile relations with his fellow, limiting his achievements in the future to his own unaided efforts. The great obstacle to the formation of a Government is this innate selfishness of mankind, which is *centrifugal*, requiring either great self-control or outward pressure to keep it in its orbit. The history of great nations is made up of such struggles. The ideal of Rome was what Rome achieved—universal dominion, in which she established order, and upon which she impressed laws and civilization, from which our own is derived. But centuries rolled around before its mighty genius could consolidate under one Government the whole known world. The doctrine of *State Rights* was as rife in Italy twenty-five hundred years ago as it is in the South to-day. Had this doctrine prevailed against the efforts of our great mother to establish a grand nationality, absorbing all refractory or partial ones, modern civilization would have been a blank. Italy would have remained inhabited by *tribes*, which would have exhausted themselves in their mutual destruction. The early history of England is a similar one, showing the gradual subjection of chaotic elements to that great idea which, first rendering that country homogeneous in its laws and institutions, has made her the mistress of the world. In no nation since the organization of government, has society been so harmoniously directed, with such entire unanimity to a common end, and no nation has achieved such a splendid destiny.

A race becomes strong and valuable, both to itself and the world, just to the degree that it can be fused to a common standard. Individuality may remain as rounded as ever, at the same time that every member of a firm may work with the same zeal to a common end. Rank, or different grades of authority may exist, without interfering in the slightest degree with individual freedom. In the great machinery of society there must be some to command and some to serve, yet all personally may be equal.

The present contest between the North and South is to settle the question whether we are to establish a great nationality on this continent, which, every member of it working to a common end, and with instruments and conditions far exceeding those ever possessed by any race, shall transcend all others in the splendor of its achievments, or whether we shall resolve ourselves into thirty-four distinct communities, or *tribes*, and limit our aspirations to the petty circle they describe, and make the annals of a predatory warfare our history and glory.

It must certainly appear remarkable to the casual observer, that upon this great question the country should divide exactly upon the line between Free and Slave territory. The citizen of every Free State wishes to see over him the broad *ægis* of the nation. While he yields to the State in all local matters, he desires protection, and a general standard of obligation and duty, coextensive with the field of his enterprise and industry, which is the continent. He is a citizen of the world, and in this sinks his provincialism and egotism.

He addresses himself to all for patronage, and he must understand and reflect the character and wishes of all. The life of the slaveholder, on the other hand, has a direct tendeney to isolate him from his fellows. He has the power of life and death, almost, on his little domain. Owning both the soil and labor that cultivates it, he feels himself in a condition of entire independence, which fosters his vanity and selfishness. The great institution that surrounds him rests upon force, not consent. It consequently comes to be a matter of habit with him to base his relations with others upon a similar idea. Under such influences he necessarily, becomes the antipode to the New-York merchant, who, in his business transactions, conforms to the general sense of mankind. The slaveholder, in the management of his plantatiun, or force upon it, does not consult precedents carefully traced out in books, but his own notions of propriety or expediency, from which there is no appeal. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that ho should view with suspicion and distrust a Government whose motives or principles of action may differ radically from his own, and in any collision that may arise, side with the State, which reflects his own interests and ideas.

Such are the causes that have made us two peoples, and have precipitated us into the present contest. The North tends toward aggregation, and its people would gladly range themselves as citizens under a government, coextensive with the world—a government based upon the moral convictions and best experience of mankind. But the slaveholder feels that the genius of such a government would inevitably work the freedom of his slaves, and he rejects it altogether. He will have no government that does not square with his idea, and the necessities of his own plantation. He rejects all progress, as this implies *change*, and change he always dreads. This cannot more firmly bind the fetters of his slave. It may liberate him. The Federal Government is involved to some extent with the spirit that he has so long looked upon with aversion and distrust. He had not revolted from it up to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, because he had controlled it to his own purposes. The moment he lost this control, he cast it off as a viper, and now seeks its destruction as its deadly foe.

The election of Mr. LINCOLN was not the cause of secession. It was the torch that fired the magazine. The South, for years, have been fully ripe for rebellion. The hatred expressed for the Union, the North, and for free institutions, and for our national symbol, are only the treasured-up venom of years, bursting forth with all the more force for being so long repressed. Henceforth, if separation be accomplished, two destintes await the different sections of the country. The South, left to itself, will, under a necessary process of disintegration, in time find itself divided into numerous petty communities, so small as to embrace only one interest or idea. Society there cannot rise above the selfishness that turns every man's hand against his neighbor. While the maintenance of Slavery remains the leading idea, it must sink to the level of the barbarism of the institution. Left to itself, it can put forth no aggressive effort, while the North, with the strength which freedom gives, and with the agencies which science and art have brought to its aid, and which have increased its powers a thousand-fold, must continue to advance in its grand career, till it has absorbed and transmuted to its own nature whatever it may come in contact with, and in time the South itself.

Something the Matter with Him.

The following letter reached us yesterday by the mail, which continues to be run by the Federal Government, to the benefit of the writer, and others of like mind:

AUGUSTA, GA., SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, May 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have written you before *ordering* you to stop sending your infamous sheet to my address, and this morning was insulted by the delivery from P. O. of several copies. If I were in reach of your worthless necks, I should be certain to place my foot thereon until I received your oath to obey my order, which oath, however, I should expect no such black, fanatical, Abolition hell-birds to keep. Should it ever be my fortune to meet you, I will endeavor to emphasize my opinion in such manner as a disobedient serf deserves. With supreme contempt I remain,

JOHN U. AUSLEY.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Another Victory over the Government Forces in New-Granada.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California, and later intelligence from New-Granada. The California news, as usual, is anticipated by the Pony Expers.

The following items are from the Panama *Star and Herald* of the 4th:

FROM CARTHAGENA.

The following is the new Cabinet formed under the Calvo Administration:

Secretary of State, Señor JUAN C. URIBE.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Señor ML. MARIA MALLERINO.

Secretary of the Treasury, Señor IGNACIO GATINEZ.

President CALVO had come to no terms with the Revolutionary Party, and a decisive battle was expected to take place soon on the Magdalena.

Gen. MOSQUERA, "Provisional President and Commander-in-Chief of War," has formed the following Cabinet:

Secretary of State, Señor ANDREZ CERON.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Señor JOSE MARIA ROJAS GARRIDO.

Secretary of Treasury, Señor JULIAN TRUJILLO.

JIRALDE continues to be kept in check by the following forces: 450 men, under command of Commandante NASARIO LALINDE, and who, having defeated ELISES ARBOLAEZ in Canoas, have marched upon Medellin; 1,500 under Gen. OBANDO, who are constantly watching and attacking the divisions of ENAS, 1,200 more in Lorida, shortly expected to fall upon Manizales; 600 in Santa Barbara, some 12 leagues from Medellin, under command of Col. CUCALON; and finally, in Remedios, who were only waiting the moment to combine with the Federal forces of the States.

The notices from the different sections of the Republic appear to be favorable to the progress of the revolutionary army.

FROM THE CAUCA.

By the steamer *Anne* we have received the intelligence that ARBOLEDO was, at last accounts, at Piedra Aucra, a mountain between Barbacoas and Zucerss, with his forces—about two or three hundred men. He had sent Capt. GALLO to Panama, to procure troops for his assistance, and a vessel was to be sent up from Zumaco to convey them.

Col. PEREZ had again attacked Paste. His forces are said to have been increased, and are well supplied with arms and munitions.

The port of Buenaventura was blockaded.

The following details are given of a victory gained by Gen. GUTIERRZ over the Government forces, under command of Señor CANAL and Gen. ARJONA:

GUTIERRZ was attacked in Tunja, by the united forces of CANAL and ARJONA. The fighting commenced on the 4th inst., and lasted until the 6th, when GUTIERRZ was declared victorious. He had 1,800 men. The Government forces are said to have lost 400 men killed, among them LEONADA CANAL, 600 prisoners, and a large amount of artillery. ARJONA escaped with 80 men, more or less.

Señor CALVO has been named Designado, by the Congress at Bogota, and is now acting as President of the Republic.

Capt. CLAPP had been arrested at Aspinwall, on a supposition that he might be engaged by the revolutionary party. He was released on the demand of the United States Consul.

Following is the specie list of the *North Star*:

Richard Patrick Order	$30,000 00	Z. Einstein & Bro	$12,000 00
E. C. Knight	2,080 00	J. Strauss, Bros. & Co	20,879 65
Howland & Aspinwall	1,200 00	W. Seligman & Co	34,000 00
Order	7,726 85	P. Naylor	7,000 00
J. J. Warren	15,229 46	Am. Ex. Bank	25,000 00
Crocker & Warren	1,050 00	Aug. Belmont & Co	64,000 00
J. Nickerson	2,982 00	James Patrick	36,000 00
Hewitt, Kittle & Co	10,000 00	Newstradder Bros	14,800 00
W. T. Coleman & Co	17,000 00	R. Meader & O.	
W. F. Weld & Co	19,650 00	Adams	8,500 00
Ballin & Sander	20,000 00	Richard Patrick	42,000 00
H. Cohen & Co	15,000 00	R. S. Stone	7,400 00
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	19,000 00	Baker & Monell	5,000 00
Frank Baker	8,000 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co	111,704 82
Wm. Heller & Bros	12,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co	104,500 00
Schoole & Bros	6,160 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	36,500 00
J. Heller & Bro	22,920 00	Order	5,000 00
	4,700 00		
Total			$755,102 83

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

Another Victory Over the Government Forces—Four Hundred Killed and Six Hundred Taken Prisoners—Movements of Ospina—Outrage Upon an American Citizen, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, May 4, 1861.

During the past ten days very little has occurred worthy of note. There have been no arrivals from South or Central America, and our news from the interior of the Republic, although important, if true, is too meagre and indefinite to be much relied on. The U. S. Mail steamer *Conway*, from Carthagena, is due here to-morrow, just twenty-four hours too late to forward her news.

By the steamer *Saladin*, the *Boletin Oficial* of April 20 was received here. It contains glowing accounts of a victory gained by Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ LEE, over the Government forces under the command of Gens. LEONARDO ÇANAL and MANUEL ARJONA. The united Government forces attacked the Liberal army near Tunja on the 4th (April), and the fight is said to have lasted until the 6th, resulting in the defeat of the Government party, who lost 400 killed, amongst them Gen. ÇANAL; 600 are said to have been taken prisoners, and ARJONA escaped with only 80 men.

If this account should prove correct, it will probably lead to a speedy termination of the revolution, and the reëstablishment of order.

Señor CALVO has been elected "Designado," or acting President, and Ex-President OSPINA is said to have entered the ranks of the Conservative army as a private soldier.

The steamer *Anne*, which arrived on the 1st from the Southwest, did not bring any news from Buenaventura, which port still remains in the hands of the Liberals.

On the arrival of the *Saladin*, Capt. CLAPP, an American citizen, who formerly commanded the national steamer here, was arrested on the plea of having taken the chronometer and other articles from the vessels; but the real object of his arrest was to try and prevent him from going to Carthagena. Immediately upon his being incarcerated, Mr. D. ROBINSON, the United States Consul in Aspinwall, demanded and obtained his immediate release, and this prompt action on the part of the Consul meets with the hearty approval of all the citizens. The authorities in Aspinwall also attempted to force the agent of the *Saladin* to give bonds in $6,000 that he would not touch at Carthagena, but as he had no intention of doing so, and his clearance was regularly made out for Kingston, the British Consul promptly put a stop to the illegal demand, and the vessel was allowed to proceed to sea.

Our rainy season has already set in, and we have heavy showers daily. There is no local news of any kind. The Independence question appears to have died out, and certainly nothing will be done until some definite news is received from Bogota.

Later Intelligence—Position of the Contending Forces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

By this morning's steamer from Carthagena, we have the following:

The State of Antioquia has at last "seceded" for good, and joined itself to the cause of MOSQUERA. Medellin, impatient, seems to be very enthusiastic.

MOSQUERA is at Mendez, in Honda. His forces consist of 6 000 able men.

BRISEÑO had a pitched battle with the Liberals at Puerto Nacional, (Ocana,) in which he was defeated.

GALENSO, the second in command of the "flotilla," has been defeated and taken, and is now in Carthagena on parole.

OSPINA's forces are dividing in different parties, and scattering to the winds.

It is supposed that MOSQUERA will not proceed to Bogota until OSPINA's term expires.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

California Appreciates her Deep Disgrace—Fresh Food for Mirth and Wrath—Fun in Santa Clara County—Political and Personal Matters—The Mining and Agricultural Aspects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 20, 1861.

Everything is in excellent condition. The weather is delightful; times are easy; trade is brisk; steamer day was not tight; nobody of consequence has failed; the home mines speak well for themselves; Washoe is shilling out, so that silver begins to be a bore on Saturdays; everybody is either well-to-do, or absolutely getting rich. This opinion is based upon an hour spent yesterday, running through Front-street, lounging through Montgomery, and skimming the interior papers. There were never better times all around for everybody in California than to-day; and I take pains to put the statement on record—to slip it into the speaking-trumpet of the TIMES—because it must be that all creation, seeing what judies a hundred Californians are making of themselves at Washington about the offices, begins to suspect that it is all a pretence about this being even a tolerable place to get a living in. But don't be rash or ungenerous in your conclusions. So long as there is brimstone in the world, there will be people afflicted with skin diseases that nothing else can cure; and while there are offices, there will be simple fellows ready to fill them. Most of the crowd from these parts that went on to worry Uncle Abram were tolerably smart men, and quite capable of making money here in honorable professions. Not many of them had anything to lose by failure to secure offices and a good deal of notoriety to gain. Being human, they could not help taking a hand in the onslaught upon the crib, after they got to Washington Their game was lost when they ventured within sight of the Capital. They went East to see their mothers, but, stopping by the way, they made fools of themselves, and must have lost us credit that it will require the discovery of a mountain of gold on our coast to restore. It would have been better for us if the 300 offices and the $4,000,000 of patronage of the General Government had been dumped into the sea, than that this disgraceful struggle for bare livings, with stealings annexed, should happen on the part of men who leave a golden State, and brave two oceans to obtain them.

To make the matter still more ridiculous, remember that when a man gets an office in California, he goes straightway into obscurity. He is faintly heard of at Conventions, and his name is in the mouth of his subordinates, but the public forget him, for the public shy politics, and only take them just before election, as we used to take salts in the Spring to "physic the blood."

Will you stand a bit of preaching? This is an idiotic age. It is a noble ambition in men to aspire to make a mark on current history, but there are surer ways to do it than to "go into politics." That is a better place to get one's head broken and his morals in a loose way. In fifty years more what a string of Presidents we shall have registered! The Muse of History will lump them under the name of Legion, and look among the crowd of writers, artizans, artists, unwitting great men, who are minding their own business, with exclusive devotion for the material with which to make her story of the age shine. The names of cotemporaries most likely to be presented at the Court of Posterity belong to persons who cannot afford to seek, scarcely to hold office, or to do the public's dirty work uninvited.

The two topics of the last ten days are the reception of the California delegation at the White House,—which has put the State into a broad grin—and the proposal before the Legislature to turn over a good share of the school moneys to the Catholics, which make the people mad. Priests went on to the floor of the Assembly and button-holed members while the infamous project was pending. The rump of that Democracy over which JOHN NUGENT presides is the party that is pushing the measure. I don't suppose there is any danger that the bill will pass. If it should, and our little Governor, who is a good Catholic, shouldn't veto it, not all his chest full of pluck, nor the crow-bar that serves him for a backbone, would save him from the unquenched fire that would utterly consume his unprecedented and most flattering popularity. If the bill should become a law, the triumphant Catholic party would begin to stink with rottenness from that day forth, and the sleeping Yankee spirit would come out from the grave of its money-making to a glorious resurrection.

It is deemed a good sign to hear, so early in the Spring, flat and reliable contradictions of the great stories of wonderful diggings in the outskirts of the gold field, and far over the boundary lines. Mr. H. C. SIMONS mortgaged his farm to make a trip to the Potosi mines, and returning, he says they are a humbug. He brings back a bag of good lead specimens—the best he found. One who knows, writes up from Guaymas—where the English do their silver smuggling—that it is all stuff about there being a golden bottom to the Yaqui River. R. K. PORTER—good authority—writes that the nearer he gets to the Bear and Silver Valley Mines, the less the excitement that they have created. This is good news. It lets the miners pick and pan in peace where they have a sure thing.

Our County won't have the expense of hanging HORACE SMITH, if he did murder NEWELL by daylight. As he was rich, the Supreme Court saw clearly that the act passed for his benefit was quite constitutional, so the venue has been changed to Placer County, and what might have been tragedy in San Francisco—his trial—will be a farce at his home.

Mr. BECKLE, our City and County Recorder, from motives of filial piety, has resigned his office. The Board of Supervisors met and elected, as they supposed, his successor; that is, they balloted five times, and on the fifth ballot the tellers read seven votes for C. O. GERBERDING, who until lately was connected with the *Bulletin*. The President announced Mr. GERBERDING elected, and the Board having made the election unanimous, adjourned and scattered. After meeting, however, an inspection of the ballots showed there were but six for GERBERDING (it took seven to elect,) and four for EBERTS; and next morning only six men could be found who voted for GERBERDING. It was rather a pretty fix. The fact that the election had been made unanimous was scarcely enough to cover the rule that the election must be by ballot, and that a majority of the whole Board must vote for the winning man. Mr. GERBERDING not desiring the office, however, he will doubtless decline to serve unless there is a new election—nor then, unless it is nearly a unanimous thing. By the way, hurry up our Washington office-seekers. Get them home by the next steamer. Pony them through. If the Pony Express agents rate them at no heavier weight than they go for at home, they can come through for $5 apiece. There are unexpected loaves and fishes on the table. The Legislature has suddenly passed a very good law, which requires our municipal elections to be held in May, and about a month hence, some of the best offices in the city will be to fill. Won't there be a scampering from Washington when the idle fellows hear this news!

THEODORE PAYNE, whose sudden death, just after his return home from the East, I spoke of in my last, ought to be registered in the calendar of saints by all good women; on his monument should be inscribed, "He had faith in his wife." He left a handsome property, and a will, in which, though he left five children, he gave to his wife all his property, made her sole guardian of the children and his sole executrix, without bond.

The Free Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. TAYLOR pastor, from whose shoulders Bishop KIPP stripped the ministerial robe, lately has "kind o' fell through." FAULKNER and AUSTIN have seceded. For Mr. TAYLOR'S benefit, Rev. T. STAR KING will lecture next week.

And here let me pause to say that the ghost of old SAM ADAMS abides with Mr. KING, and inspires him to do a noble work for liberty on this coast. He lectured last evening, for one of the military companies, on the Battle of Lexington, it being the anniversary of that first decisive battle of the Revolution. As a literary production, it was fine of course, but that is not to the point. He always draws a crowded house, and while he charms his hearers with his eloquence, he charges them with the very spirit that filled the air about Bunker Hill in 1774 and '75. He wastes no wit, nor pun, even, but if the necessities of a period require applause, he religiously makes the period bristle with Down-East doctrine of the best old times. He has done more than any dozen men in the State to educate us into the love of that liberty that our flag used to intimate before it was disgraced. Unboundedly popular as a lecturer, he has brought every element of power that his popularity gives him to bear in all our cities in favor of liberty and human rights—of a free press and free schools. He is a heretic, and all that, but if for his seasonable courage in our chivalry-ridden State I did not love him, I should despise myself as a sort of Twiggs in little.

They are having some fun down in Santa Clara County about the effort to enforce a writ of ejectment against the settlers on the Chavolla claim. The Sheriff summoned some 600 men to meet him, armed and equipped, at the San José Court-house, ready to assist in making the law honorable. The 600 came with volunteers enough to swell the crowd to 1,000. They all came armed, some with sheep-shears, some with wooden swords, some with muskets, innocent of locks, but terrible with red-wood bayonets; some with fence-rails, all with a cheery heart. They came on horseback, in carriages, riding little donkeys, leading he-goa's, on foot—any way, but a thousand of them came. The Sheriff appeared at the window, and read his roll. Then he asked if they were armed. In spite of their extraordinary outfit, no one said "Yes." Would they procure arms and help him execute the law? "No!" thundered the thousand. The Sheriff told them he was ready to do his duty; were they? "No!" was the unanimous yell in reply. So the Sheriff dismissed them. The whole company then tramped down to the disputed territory, where they found 800 armed men, one cannon, 500 or 600 unarmed sympathizers, and dinner enough for the crowd. After dinner, the settlers formed into marching order, and in procession, went up to town. On the square, the Sheriff apologized to them for the part that his duty required him to take, and they cheered the Sheriff. The demonstration discovered that a league had been quietly formed for protection against the operation of the law in such cases, and that it embraced the squatters of a wide region round. Gov. DOWNEY has sent down a Commissioner to fathom the depth of the trouble and report—after which the military, if need be, and no more joke about it.

A whaling-ship was dispatched from this port to the Arctic seas this week. It is a neglected but promising field of local enterprise. There are at San Pedro, down the coast, four whaling companies, which, during the season just closing, have killed 158 whales of the kind called "Devil-fish." It is a good coast business, but pays poorly for the Eastern ships that are used to larger game.

A "great horse race" came off near San José lately, a 36-mile heat under saddle. Men mounted on fresh horses were stationed along the road to whip up the racers! One horse broke down soon after passing the half-way mark.

The crops are everywhere promising, and the farmers snap their fingers with glee over their great expectations.

GLAUCUS.

The Disunion Plot in 1806.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is not the Southern plot as old as 1806, or older? There is said to be evidence that AARON BURR, whose trial occurred in that year, was but an *accomplice* of leading Southern men. Through their influence, as well as that of masonry, he was acquitted. His indictment was cunningly limited to certain transactions with BLENNERHASSET, on the Ohio, so that a mass of evidence, ready to be brought forward by the prosecution, was ruled out; admitted, it would have implicated many prominent Southrons. The Jury in their verdict hinted at the crafty nature of the indictment, and insisted on retaining the language of their verdict against the remonstrances of the Bench.

A Southern empire and the conquest of Mexico was the aim of BURR'S conspiracy. Gen. WILLIAM EATON, of Massachusetts—the honest hero of Tripoli—disclosed the plot, after he had been applied to in vain by BURR, who counted on EATON'S chagrin at his country's ingratitude. When EATON inquired what the conspirators would do if opposed by the United States, BURR replied that they would *assassinate the President and drive Congress into the Potomac River.*

Such, I believe, are the facts. No theory but that of Southern disunion seems to clear up the mystery that has ever hung over BURR'S treason and trial. Will not some one unearth the evidence, and give us a full account of the matter in the light of present events? It is important to know if the South has ever been false at heart to the Union. The year of BURR'S trial was but a few years after the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

H. W. P.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Her Second Visit to New-York—How she was Received.

The *Great Eastern* steamship looms up once more at her old anchorage in the North River. Being obliged, on account of the tide, to remain outside of the Hook until yesterday morning, she weighed anchor between 8 and 9 o'clock, and prepared to come over the bar while the tide was at its height—about 9½ o'clock. She came in without accident, under the skillful management of Admiral MURPHY, her former pilot, and turning the Southwest Spit at 9¾, came up the Bay in magnificent style.

Large numbers took the early boats to Staten Island, in order to obtain a good view of the great ship as she passed by. The Staten Island bluff, and the shores of Long Island about Fort Hamilton and Bayside, were lined with people in carriages and on foot, who waved their welcome, and cheered cordially, as she passed through the Narrows. The ship fired a salute and dipped her enormous English ensign, in response to these salutations. She carried the Stars and Stripes at the main, as usual.

The day was most beautiful, and all the vessels at anchor in the Bay, and many public and private buildings which skirt the shores, hoisted their colors, and dipped them in compliment as she passed.

After a short pause at Quarantine, to permit the visit of the health-officer, during which innumerable boats and yachts hovered about the monster ship, she took her way up to the City, arriving off the Battery about 11 o'clock. Castle Garden and the whole line of the Battery were occupied by the Second Regiment of troops and citizens, who watched the great ship with the deepest interest as she moved onward towards her anchorage. The Second Regiment fired a salute of twelve guns. The flags of all the shipping were displayed, and the decks of vessels and the wharves were crowded with people, hundreds of whom saw the ship for the first time.

There was less of enthusiasm displayed than when she entered the harbor of New-York, for the first time, about a year ago, but there was everywhere expressed a sentiment of cordial welcome to the great ship, which was rendered the more earnest by the be-

(Advertisement)

No. 7. COUGHS AND COLDS. No. 7.

An invaluable homœopathic specific is found in Dr. GIFFORD'S preparation for this prevalent complaint. Price 25 cents per box. Address PHILIP LEE, No. 135 William-street. Also, sold by JOHN MEAKIM, druggist, No. 679 Broadway, and by druggists and dealers generally.

(Advertisement)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Peace! Peace! Peace!

THE NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS,

The only journal in favor of Peace published in this City.

Friends of Peace: Read, reflect and use your influence for the true interests of the country.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Linle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,

DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.

The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Preserved Meats, &c.

Preserved Meats, Soups, Fish, Vegetables and Fruits prepared and sold by WELLS & PROVOST, Warehouse 215 & 217 Front-st.

Grover & Baker's

Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Brigs' Truss—WATER-PROOF—USED IN bathing saves the cord. Warranted cleanly and indestructible by fair usage. Also instruments for varicocle and enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Sewing Machines to Rent and For Sale.—New-York Sewing Machine Emporium, T. W. WICKS, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st

MARRIED.

THOMSON—ELDRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 12, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at the residence of James Parton, Esq., Mr. MORTIMER THOMSON to Miss GRACE ELDRIDGE.

WYATT—MCALLISTER.—At Strathey Hall, Georgia, on Tuesday, April 23, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, EDWARD WINSLOW WYATT, and ROSA, daughter of the late Col. McAllister, of Bryan County.

DIED.

ATWOOD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 12, ARCHIBALD FINN, only son of Martha T. and Charles Atwood, Jr., aged 10 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 145 West 13th st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

BEACH.—In this City, on Saturday, May 11, Mrs. ELIZABETH LEEDS BEACH, relict of Rev. Stephen Beach, formerly Rector of St. Stephen's Church, East Haddam, Conn., in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Revs. Amos B. and Alfred B. Beach are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at ½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to East Haddam for interment.

CARMAN.—In this City, THOMAS P., son of Wm. Carman, Esq., of Fredericton, N. B., in the 26th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his wife, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother in law, No. 233 14th st., on Tuesday, May 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ St. John and New-Brunswick papers please copy.

LENNY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 12, P. D. LENNY, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Howard Lodge No. 35, F. and A. M.; Zetland Chapter No. 141, R. A. M.; New-York Grand Lodge of Perfection No. 1, and the Masonic fraternity generally, are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 347 West 18th-st. The members of Howard Lodge No. 35 will meet at their rooms, corner of Centre and Grand sts., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral.

SAMUEL TRUESDELL, Secretary.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 12, of scarlet fever, ANNIE GERARA, eldest daughter of Charles C. and Harriet G. Lewis, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 20 Bethune st., without further invitation.

HOGGE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 11, ISAAC HOGGE, aged 39 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 461 Hudson-st. on Monday, May 13, at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Cemetery for interment.

☞ Kinderhook and Troy papers please copy.

BRUNDAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 12, suddenly, ROXANNA, wife of Dewitt C. Brundage, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the First Baptist Church, Nassau st.

PIERCE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 26, of consumption, THOMAS J. PIERCE, aged 27 years, 3 months and 18 days

☞ San Francisco and Rockland, Me., papers will please copy.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 7, JOSEPH WRIGHT, aged 38 years.

RIKER.—At Bowery Bay, near Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, May 11, JOHN L. RIKER, in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, May 13, at 2½ o'clock from his late residence, at Bowery Bay, near Astoria L. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Washington Monument Union-square, New-York.

TREADWELL.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday, May 11, EDWARD L. TREADWELL, Jr., in the 23d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Christ's Church, Manhasset, L. I., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 275.—MAY 11, 1861.
18, 58, 60, 30, 26, 39, 11, 38, 6, 51, 46, 75, 56.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 276.—MAY 11, 1861.
7, 65, 45, 15, 23, 37, 10, 54, 67, 51, 57, 62, 48.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WHOLESALE STOCK

at

RETAIL

for

THIRTY DAYS.

CUSHING, KING & CO.,

No. 392 Broadway.

This stock of Fine Dress Goods, Silks, Ribbons, Laces and White Goods will be offered at

VERY LOW PRICES.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

THE MEASURES ARE

A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to B, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S

PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH-YOKE SHIRTS.

A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

BALLOU BROTHERS,

No. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BADGES! BILLS! BANNERS! ENVELOPES! &c.—BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Tribune Building, have on hand and print to order many varieties of BADGES, ENVELOPES, &c., plain or in colors.

BADGES ON SATIN, 10 cents each. Sent by mail upon receipt of price and a 3 cent stamp to prepay postage; $1 per doz; $6 or $7 per 100, according to style.

FLAG ENVELOPES, 25 cents per package of 25; 75 cents per 100; $4 or $5 per $1,000, depending on style.

The Song of the STAR SPANGLED BANNER, with a beautiful Engraving illustrating the words, in illuminated printing, very effective, in three colors. Printed on a card. Price 10 cents each, $7 50 per 100; $6 per 1,000.

Every description of PATRIOTIC PRINTING at the lowest cash prices.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Tribune Buildings Printing House-square, N. Y.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERBY, No. 42 South-st.

MILITARY.

HOME GUARD, EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The inhabitants of the Eighteenth Ward who are over 45 years of age, and are desirous of forming a HOME GUARD in connection with that of Palace Garden, and in aid of the civil authorities, are requested to meet at Irving Hall, on MONDAY EVENING 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

J. M. EDMONDS, No. 71 Irving-place.
CHARLES TRACY, No 81 East 17th-st.
F. FAWCETT, No 22 West 17th-st.
And others.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment will be ordered into service very shortly. Four companies are already inspected. Able-bodied men of respectability and intelligence may join the British Volunteers at the following recruiting stations: "House of Lords" No. 19 Houston-st.; Drill-room rear of No. 398 Bowery; Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts.; Bleecker House, corner Greene and Bleecker sts; Robert Walker's, No. 24 Greenwich st., No. 546 8th-av.

ROBERT ANDERSON ZOUAVES—ORGANizing in honor and under the auspices of late Major, now Colonel, ROBT. ANDERSON, the gallant defender of his country's flag and honor.

INTERIOR TOWNS.

Captains of companies organizing in the river towns and elsewhere, wishing to join the Robert Anderson Zouave Regiment, now in the process of organization, will please communicate with Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, Everett House, New-York.

APPLY FOR ENROLLMENT

at Head-quarters,

UNION SQUARE.

The Committee would respectfully request such as desire to aid the officers and others who are engaged in the arduous and expensive task of recruiting and organizing this regiment, to send their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen:

Major Robert Anderson, Brevoort House; A. V. Stout, Esq., President Shoe and Leather Bank; Shepard Knapp

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING AND BROOD STOCK,

Embracing many valuable Horses, Brood Mares, Colts, &c., from the well-known stock farm of

B. M. WHITLOCK, ESQ.,

and others, at the Pasture and Fair Grounds

ST. ANNE'S AVENUE,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY,

a few minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge,

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Among them may be noticed the following

THOROUGH-BREDS:

YOUNG SWEETMEAT—Imported stallion, awarded the first premium at the New York State Fair at Elmira, in the fall of 1860, is five years old this spring; dark bay, fine size and great beauty, pedigree unsurpassed in Europe or America.

YOUNG REVANCE—Bay, three years old this spring; sire, "REVENUE;" dam, WHISTLE;" bred by Col. GIBBONS, New Jersey, out of PATSEY ANTHONY by MARINER.

JULIA—Was bred in Alabama, bright bay, six years old this spring; in foal by TENBROCK'S "ECLIPSE" by imported SOVEREIGN, dam by imported ALBION.

TROTTING AND BROOD STOCK.

YOUNG KEMBLE JACKSON—Trotting stallion, four years old this spring, brigna bay.

BELLE OF WESTCHESTER—Black mare, free from fault, splendid roadster, very gentle, can trot close to 2 MIN. 30 SEC.

LADY LEVERT—Dark brown mare, eight years old; sire, "OLD RATTLER;" dam, Hamiltonian mare; sire, "POST BOY," is very stylish and gentle, and trotted in 2 min. 35 sec. when five years old.

COLTS

By JUPITER, TORONTO CHIEF, IMPORTED ARABIAN, and many others; also, a celebrated matched road-team, and carriage pairs; carriages, wagons, double and single harness, clothing, &c.; also, a variety of

SHORT HORN STOCK, &c.

Catalogues, with full particulars, can be had at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

Access by Harlem Railroad, steamboat, and 2d and 3d-av. cars to Harlem Bridge.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
Comprising the entire handsome
FURNITURE OF A FIVE STORY RESIDENCE,
THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The elegant contents of residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Superb tapestry, velvet and other carpets, two magnificent rosewood parlor suites in French brocade, made to order; splendid rosewood pianoforte, rosewood centre and pier tables, damask and lace curtains, rich oval pier mirrors, two rich carved rosewood etageres, paintings, bureaus, rich mantel vases and ornaments, Turkish lounges with chairs to match, with a most complete and beautiful variety of rosewood, oak and mahogany chamber furniture, fifteen superior hair mattresses, oak dining-room furniture, rich china, cut glass, silver ware, two fine sofa bedsteads, oil-cloths, &c. Sale at one o'clock, rain or shine.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 79 Nassau st., near Fulton st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 253 Hicks-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn Heights, lately occupied by General Thompson, all the furniture contained in said house, most of which was imported from France, consisting of superb carved rosewood parlor suites, in bois de rose, brocade and satin, centre tables to match, elegant etageres, covered with satin-wood, real bronze clock, superb Sevres vases, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, console tables, cornices, lace curtains, ebony reception chairs, superior 7-octave piano forte, fine original oil paintings, by Kensett, Ranney, Gray, and others, gas chandeliers, elegant Brussels carpets, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire a glace, washstands, cabinets, solid mahogany pillar extension table, French China dinner and tea sets, real Sevres coffee set, formerly in the possession of the Comptè de Gallan, rich cut glass ware, silver-ware, together with numerous other pieces of rich furniture, articles of vertu, &c. Cards of admission and catalogues may be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 79 Nassau st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.—Store No. 141 Broadway.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At No. 128 Waverly-place on MONDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, GEO. COOK will sell as above all the furniture in the house, which is in fine order, consisting of one handsome rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, one walnut suite in green reps, rosewood etagere, mirrors, wardrobes bookcase, rosewood bedstead washstand, common mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, lace and damask curtains, table cutlery and glass ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c.; also an elegant rosewood piano forte in fine order.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT YONKERS.—The fine mansion lately occupied by John R. Myers, Esq., with about six acres of land, situated in the town of Yonkers, about one mile south of the Railroad station, fronting the river and commanding a beautiful river view, will be sold at the Globe House, Yonkers, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. The house is built of brick, is fifty feet square, three stories high, contains all the modern improvements, such as bath, furnace, water throughout, range, &c. On the premises are a fine brick barn, ice-house, gas-house &c. The whole being a superb establishment for a gentleman's residence.

ALBERT H. NICHOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall, a good variety of insurance stocks, bank stocks, bonds, and other miscellaneous securities, suitable for permanent and profitable investments. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*, *Express*, *News*, *Evening Post*, and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, May 16.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT auction TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 East 17th-st., adjoining Dr. Tyng's Church, two extra large French plate pier mirrors, solid rosewood French bedstead, cost $600; rosewood parlor suite in brocatel; etageres, bureaus, secretary card-table, glass mantels, medallion carpets, elegant gas chandeliers, bronzes, four paintings, by the old masters; Brussels and velvet carpets, oil cloth, lace curtains feather beds, hair mattresses, China crockery, glass and plated ware, kitchen furniture, &c. Deposits required. Catalogues are ready at auction store.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 14, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 Pine-st., where it has been removed for convenience of sale, Household Furniture—Carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, rosewood chairs, etagere, hat-stand, oak buffet, rosewood marble top centre table rosewood reception chairs, black walnut round table, beds and bedding lace curtains, pier glass, window shades, china, carpet, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Can be seen at any time.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEE'S SALE.—JOHN K. OAKLEY & Co will sell at Auction, TUESDAY, May 14th, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hamilton Salesroom, No. 16 Court-st. Brooklyn, a fine assortment of

ROCKAWAYS, CARRIAGES, TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES, &c.,

Elegant Styles, and Superior Workmanship;
CITY MADE,
And of the most approved finish.

A. M. GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold Furniture, THIS DAY, (Monday), at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining room furniture, china, glass and silver ware, table cutlery, &c.; velvet and English carpeting, brocade and lace curtains, bronzes, statuary, &c.; bedding of every description, oil paintings by eminent artists; also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers. No. 1 North William-st., corner of Frankfort.

WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of several executions, a large quantity of hats and caps, umbrellas, &c. &c., comprising men's silk beaver, and cassimere hats; large lot of men's and boys' caps, in every variety; misses and children's trimmed straw and plush hats; large quantity of felt hats, Leghorn hats, straw hats, fur caps, umbrellas, &c., &c. JOHN H. HILLIER, Constable.

HENRY D. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Sales room, 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCtion, on TUESDAY, May 14 at 11 o'clock, at their sales room, No. 37 Nassau-st., without reserve, an importers' stock of Segars, embracing about 150 M choice Havana, Domestic and German Segars, of the following favorite brands, viz:—Conchas, Operas, Regalias, Milla Communes, Londres, Figaros, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEDMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 14—AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of household furniture, in excellent order; two mahogany sofa bedsteads, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, mahogany marble top bedroom furniture, walnut do., mahogany chairs, bedsteads, two painted chamber sets, oil paintings, Singer's Sewing Machine, rosewood wardrobe, extension table, feather beds, mattresses, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No 79 Nassau st., near Fulton. a large and choice collection of hot house and hardy flowering plants, shrubs, roots, trees, &c., from the nursery of W. C. Wilson, Astoria.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HARNESS—On TUESDAY, May 12, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway, several light road wagons, top do., coupe, Rockaway, nearly new, square box do., single and double harness, &c.

CALVIN T. HAZEN, Auctioneer.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Rugs, &c., at Auction, TUESDAY, May 14, at 11 o'clock—the entire stock of the wholesale and retail Carpet Store, Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st., near Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, on Murray Hill, at a reduced price; is well built, pleasantly located, and possession given immediately. Full particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT NEWPORT—A desirable place on Pelham-st., near Atlantic Hotel, for the season or year. Rent $600 to $700. Price $7,000. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE house, No. 64 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William st., N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, for cash, a moderate price dwelling house worth from $5,000 to $10,000, between 4th and 7th-avs., and 8th and 42d sts. Address Box No. 2,566 Post-Office, stating particulars, with lowest cash price, which must be very low.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWelry, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET, THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE Houses, at reduced rents:

Nos. 186 and 192 East 18th-st., each	700
Nos. 194½ and 210 East 20th-st., each	550
Nos. 216 and 260 Second-av., each	300
No. 148 East 13th-st., each	1,100
Nos. 144, 146, and 152 East 13th-st., each	$1,600

Apply to T. MACFARLAN, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av

HOTEL TO LET—CONGRESS HALL, PATERson, N. J.—A large first-class Hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders, 15 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the city. Apply to J. A. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J.; or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A LARGE AND VERY CONVENIENT dwelling, stable and 5 lots of ground on 52d-st., between 7d and 1st avs. The house is 2-story, with 2-story extension. The grounds beautifully shaded and fruited, grape arbor, &c., &c. Rent reasonable to a good family. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE NO. 27 WEST TWENTY-first-st, near 5th-av.; rent $400. Also, house and store (four-story) No. 537 6th-av.; rent low. Also, a large room, suitable for lectures or manufacturing purposes, in Broadway, between 33d and 32d sts. Apply as per bills.

TO LET—A LARGE FIRST CLASS DWELLING, with all modern improvements, in the upper part of the City, (for a boarding-house.) Also, one private dwelling. Also, several suites of genteelly-arranged apartments. Apply to EDMUND HURRY, No. 67 William-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN CLINTON-ST., near Pegraw, a very desirable location, a two-story basement and attic brick house, lot 25 by 100 feet, fine cellar and yard, in good order, with gas and water. Rent low, $450. Apply at No. 223 Clinton-st., or to CHAS. LENZMANN, No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET.—SEVERAL HOUSES IN THE UPPER part of the City, principally on the West side; rents range from $300 and upwards; said houses contain the modern improvements, and would be rented low. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO DENTISTS OR PHYSICIANS.—TO LET, the desirable three-story brick house, No. 6 First st., west of Bleecker; has hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c. Apply to C. ANDERSON, No. 99 Bayard-st., from 10 to 11 A. M. or 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., or at No. 230 Lexington-av.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE Houses, at reduced rents:

No. 128 West 40th st., rent $500.
No. 31 Stuyvesant-st., rent $750.
No. 35 Stuyvesant-st., rent $800.
Apply to D. T. MACFARLAN, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 4th st. and Washington-square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. SAGER, 72 East 26th-st, or A. J. MIXSELL, 305 4th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement No. 52 John-st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William st.

TO LET—THE STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE dwelling, No. 202 Fulton-av., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn; a good stand for any kind of business. Inquire at the office of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., of GEO. A. JARVIS.

TO LET—THE TWO ELEGANT STONE-FRONT houses, Nos. 147 and 149 Madison-av., corner of 28d-st.; to a respectable family they would be let for one year at a nominal price. Inquire in the basement of No. 143.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with an acre lot, highly cultivated, on Gates av., between Franklin and Bedford avs., Brooklyn. Will be let for the ensuing year at the low rent of $400. Apply to ALEX. KURSHEEDT, No. 140 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A nice, genteel house, No. 30 East 24th st., five doors east of 4th-av. Location is desirable; house is very conveniently arranged for a small family; gas and water throughout. Rent low. Inquire as above.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE house No. 116 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. It has four stories, with three rooms deep, and all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or at Room No. 7 2d-story, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE ON THE SOUTHWEST corner of University-place and 8th st., will be put in order and painted for a good tenant. Apply to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE, BASEMENT and large vaults, No. 178 9th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.; iron revolving shutters and plate-glass front; rent low. Inquire of ROMER & WALLIS, No. 167 9th-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; is perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND BASEMENTS, AT Low rents, with or without steam power. Inquire at Oak Hall, No. 84 Fulton-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE
WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals,
For the manufacture of
CLOTHS, SATINETS,
AND
FLANNELS,
suitable for the Service and State Militia.

These MILLS, in capacity, are unequalled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Stock, can be promptly executed.

E. B. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 26 Park-place.

HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.
5,000 Knapsacks.
4,000 Haversacks.
10,000 Thin Water-Proof Blankets.
1,000 Covered Canteens.
For sale by F. C. WAGNER;
No. 91 Liberty-st.

INDIA RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS
FOR SALE BY THE
GOODYEAR ELASTIC FABRICS COMPANY,
Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMITTEE OF the Metropolitan Home Guard, on Arms and Equipments, invite the exhibition and proposals for furnishing at their Head-quarters, Room No. 41 Astor House, uniforms of different varieties and styles, together with arms for the full equipment of twenty thousand men of the Guard.

ARMS—20,000 muskets and rifles.
UNIFORMS.—20,000 Garibaldi tunics.
20,000 military pants.
20,000 fatigue caps.
20,000 body belts.
20,000 cartridge boxes.
20,000 bayonet sheaths.
Gen. HENRY STORMS, JAMES C. RICE,
IVERSON W. KNAPP, JOHN COCHRANE,
LOREN PALMER, Committee.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 69 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

ATTENTION, SQUAD: OFFICERS WILL FIND BEADLE'S DIME SQUAD DRILL BOOK, a great help in drilling. A liberal discount to companies. For Sale at all News Depôts.

TENTS, TENTS.—TENTS MADE IN EVERY style, at short notice, and at reasonable prices, by HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, sailmakers, up stairs in the Ferry Building, foot of Wall-st., New-York.

VOLUNTEERS!—ALL THE PATRIOTIC AND Popular Songs are in
BEADLE'S DIME SONGS FOR THE WAR.
For sale at all News Depôts.

FIRE-ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS, Rifles and gun materials, for sale at No. 76 Duane-st.

FLAGS.

ENGLISH BUNTINGS.
Just received by *Kitty Floyd*
Red, White and Blue Buntings, 18 inch,
in Store and for Sale by
A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 123 Chambers-st.

UNION PARLOR FLAGS,
SILK AND DELAINE,
ALL SIZES AND PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 196 South-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.—DR. T. G. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, perform every branch of dentistry in the most scientific manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Refer to Drs. J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist and others. Chloroform safely administered.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCE IN CANADA.

FOR SALE—A cottage in the picturesque town of Port Hope, Canada West, on north shore of Lake Ontario, six hours from Rochester, well fitted up for a genteel residence, with all modern conveniences; two acres of land, beautifully laid out in garden and lawn, with fruit and ornamental trees, good stables, ice house, &c. Fine hunting and fishing in the neighborhood. Terms easy. Apply, by letter, post-paid, to F. C. CLARKE, care Jones, Haycock & Co., Ottawa, C. W.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business to town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stables and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 40 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,184 Post office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence and farm, containing 75 acres of excellent land, one mile from Depôt at White Plains, on the Harlem Railroad; one hour from the City; new cottage house 26x44 feet, 9 rooms; carriage house 26x31; farm-house and two barns; a fine young orchard, garden, water &c. The owner being compelled to be absent, will make it an object for any one desiring a good investment, will sell low for cash or on a long credit, or will exchange for New-York City property; if not sold, the house will be let, furnished, for the season. Address the owner, S. D. HUMPHREY, No. 84 Hamilton-st., Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE residence of the late William Swaz, deceased, consisting of a dwelling-house, (containing 10 rooms, kitchen, garret and cellar,) barn, carriage-house and other out houses, and about 8 acres of land, with great variety of fruit-trees, shrubbery, etc., etc., situated on the Newtown and Maspeth plank-road, about 4 miles from Whilamsburgh ferries, 3½ from the village of Newtown. Stages pass the door every hour to and from Newtown and Peck-slip and Whitehall-st. ferries. This property must be sold to close the estate. For terms, inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., or CATHARINE E SWAN, on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE to rent for the Summer or the year, on high ground, with shade and fruit trees, large garden, barn, carriage-house, stabling for four horses two or more acres of ground; ice-house filled with ice; house large; contains 14 rooms, all complete and in good order; situated in the village of Madison, Morris County, near churches and schools, ten minutes' walk from depôt. Terms moderate. Inquire of H. J. HUNTING, No. 16 John-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock, or of S. B. HUNTING, Madison.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE BEAUTIFUL country residence of the late Mrs. Blake, at Coddenham, six miles west of Newburgh, with or without furniture, horses, carriages, &c.; about 15 acres of land are attached to the house, on which is carriage-house, barn, &c.; also, on the opposite side of the road, 45 acres, on which is dwelling-house, barn, &c. For sale together or separate. There is no finer place in the vicinity, or healthier in the country. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 191 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH VILLA CHATEAU, 2 lots, $4,500; a rural cottage, 2 lots, $3,000; 13th-st., between Boston Road and Port Morris; splendid view of the East River and handy to Peck-slip Ferry to Harlem, the 2d, 3d and 4th avs.; both new; very little cash required. Apply to ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., or on the premises every afternoon.

NEWPORT COTTAGE FOR RENT.—THE cottage at the northwest corner of Bellevue and Narragansett ave., containing twelve bedrooms, two parlors dining-room, with furniture complete; barn, garden and two acres of land attached, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Harper. Apply to HENRY Y. CRANSTON, Newport, R. I.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET OR SELL A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out-houses, in Flatland, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John.

FOR SALE AT SCARSDALE—FIVE MINUTES' walk FROM THE DEPOT—A fine place of five acres, handsomely laid out; a large stone house, two stories and attic; modern improvements. Will be exchanged for unencumbered City property. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

THREE COUNTRY SEATS FOR RENT OR SALE—Built of brick and stone, with slate roofs, in best style of Tudor Gothic, on the hills, a few minutes' walk from the New Rochelle depôt. They will be sold on liberal terms and long credit, or rented very low to desirable tenants. RICHARD LATHERS, 33 Pine st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND STABLE AND ABOUT five acres of ground, pleasantly situated on the post road from New-York to Albany, about one mile south of the Railroad depôt and steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 33 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed or unfurnished, commanding an unsurpassed view of the Hudson and the Catskills, with grove of forest trees, ten acres of land, fruit in abundance, carriage-house and stable. A private dock and fishing at hand. Apply to P. A. VAN BERGEN, 196 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE OR LET—Containing 34 acres with modern cottage and plenty of out-buildings. Price $3,000, will be leased for $300, and 200 loads of manure will be furnished without charge; to let for $150 for this season, or until April. Inquire of J. MONILAWS, North Oyster Bay.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING, HUDSON River, a convenient and pretty cottage, tastefully furnished. It commands mountain and river views. There are 3½ acres of land, with barn and accommodations for five horses. Apply upon the premises, to Dr. DE LA MONTAGNIE.

TO LET—IN A PLEASANT AND VERY HEALTHY location, near Dobbs' Ferry, a commodious house, with every convenience for a Summer residence, with one or five acres of land, for six months or three years. Inquire at No. 69 Chatham-st, immediately.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH GARDEN and grounds, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station at Hastings, and twenty miles from the City Hall. Rent $100 per annum. Apply to JAMES BRITT, No. 581 6th-av., near 34th-st.

TO LET—THE PLACE AT WEST MORRISANIA known as the Dr. Morris' place; 45 minutes from the City; house nearly comfortable for Summer and Winter, lately put in complete order. Inquire of W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, 59 Williams-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; 49 Main-st. Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, or one family of five or six persons, can obtain rooms and entertainment in a private family, occupying a spacious and pleasantly situated house convenient to the pleasantest station between Manhattanville and Spuyten Duyvel. The table will be invariably good. The price for adults $7 a week—servant and children less. To persons who desire a very pleasant suburban residence Summer and early Autumn, this advertisement is addressed. For reference, which will be given without interview, address E. S. R., Box No. 1,702 Post-office, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THOSE WISHING THE pleasures of a home in a first-class farm-house, for the Summer, within ten minutes' walk from railroad depôt at Vail's Gate, (Mortonville,) and about four miles from Cornwall Landing, with convenience of stages from boat, can obtain the same by applying to the undersigned. The rooms are large and airy, and location very pleasant. Stabling for horses, if desired. References: Joseph Swathers, No. 90 Beekman-st., or J. J. Runyon, No. 181 Washington st. Address E. S. BENEDICT, Mortonville Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES LOOKING FOR board, will save time and trouble in advertising by calling and examining our list of first-class places on Staten Island, Long Island, New-York, New-Jersey, or in any section of the country; also, several fine places on the banks of the Hudson. Apply at the Country Board Agency, No. 820 Broadway.

PEET & THOMAS.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A private family, pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson with nice grounds and fruit, wish a few boarders. Could accommodate one large family of about 12 persons. Best of references given. Address H. H. R., Box No. 303 Cornwall Post-office, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will have prompt attention.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—IN A BEAUTIful situation on the Hudson River, one hour's ride from the City, and seven minutes' walk from the depôt, where several gentlemen can be accommodated. Apply to ACKER, EDGAR & CO., Yonkers, opposite the depôt.

SUMMER BOARDING AT LAKE MAHOPAC.—A few families can be accommodated with board at moderate charge in this beautiful and healthy place. Address for terms, &c., MAHOPAC, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD AT THE house of the subscriber; the house is roomy and pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. For further particulars, address or apply to BENJ. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, L. I., or to DANL. H. CARPENTER, No. 189 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR eight or ten persons, in a private family; distance 14 miles from the City, and 10 minutes' walk from the depot of the Hudson River cars. Plenty of fruit and vegetables; good stable. Address M. H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ROSEVILLE, BEtween Orange and Newark; distance, ¾ hour from New-York, with constant communication. Good board and moderate terms. Address H. B. G., Box No. 1,990 Post-office.

YONKERS.—FOUR OR FIVE SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board in Yonkers, within two minutes' walk of the steamboat landing and depôt. Address Box No. 7 Yonkers Post-office.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, gentlemen's washing or to go out by the day to clean, or wash and iron. For reference, apply at her late employer's, 46 East 20th-st., every day this week.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 104 Waverley-place, fourth house from Washington Parade Ground; two neat front rooms, with or without board; gas, bath, &c.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, THE SECond story, separately or together, furnished or unfurnished, to families or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly situated; dinner at six o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 25 Abingden-square.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on the second floor, in a house occupied by a private family, residing in Madison-av. The house is large, new and first class. Private table furnished, and no other boarders taken. Address G., Box No. 41 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A SECOND STORY BACK ROOM to rent, with board, to two young gentlemen; the house has all modern improvements, and all home comforts are furnished; references given and required. House, No. 268 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF SECond story front rooms, on the whole floor, to let with full board, in first-class house, No. 5 West 34th st., opposite 5th-av. Hotel. Also, a front hall bedroom.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 135 East 21st st.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR a family, can find good board and rooms on second floor, also two single rooms, in a pleasant house, near Broadway. No. 23 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—PARTIAL BOARD, WITH COMfortably furnished rooms suitable for one or two persons, with all the privileges of a home, may be obtained at No. 196 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 13 East 22nd st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily would let a pleasant front room to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife without children; the house has all the modern improvements and is convenient to ferry and railroad. Terms moderate. No other boarders taken. Apply at No. 99 Third-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SOCIAL FAMILY residing in a pleasant location near the ferries, will let, with board, two or three furnished rooms to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms very low. Address P. D. R., Box No. 176 Post-office N. Y.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can obtain rooms, furnished or unfurnished, or in suites, with full or partial board, at No. 4 Willow-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; house first-class; reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, at No. 18 Poplar-st.; location good, and near Fulton Ferry.

NO. 110 MACDOUGAL-ST.—RICHMOND House.—Particular attention is respectfully solicited to the above house, which is now opened as a private family hotel for the reception of single gents or small families tired of the monotony of boarding. Parties desirous of housekeeping, can find very convenience at the above establishment.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City, will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—A SUITE OF rooms, elegantly furnished, to let to a family requiring superior accommodations; private table served in good style. Also, rooms single or en suite

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

ANNUAL MEETING.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., }
CHICAGO May 2, 1851. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23¾ MONTHS $565,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

Chatham-square, corner of the New Bowery.
Open daily, from 10 to 2 and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on sums of $500 and under. MONEY TO LOAN on BOND and MORTGAGE.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
RICHARD BELL AND A. OGELVIE,
Agents for the
BANK OF MONTREAL,
Have removed to No. 32 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, Monday, May 6, 1861. }

THE CATARACT BANK, (LOCKPORT, Niagara County) having failed to redeem the circulating notes delivered to and put in circulation by the said Bank, as required by the act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto, notice is therefore hereby given, that the following described Certificates of New-York State Stock and United States Stock, held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, as security for the circulating notes of the said Bank, will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., viz.:

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK CERTIFICATES.

No.		Per cent.	Redeem.	
1,252		5	1857,	$5,000
4,001		5	1865,	10,000
Registered, inclusive,	$1,000 each	5½	1861,	2,000
260	6, inclusive,	1,000 each	5½	1865,	5,000
253		6	1862,	2 000
1,007		6	1865,	3,000
1,008		6	1865,	1,000

UNITED STATES STOCK CERTIFICATES.

2491 and 3042 inclusive,	$1,000 each	5	1856,	$5,000
3043, 3731, and 4000 inclusive,	$1,000 ea.	5	1856,	6,000
4001 to 4007, inclusive,	$1,000 each	5	1865,	6,000
1,000 to 1,015,	$1,000 each	5	1871,	7,000
203		5	1874,	1,000

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1861. }

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1874.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPOINTMENT of a Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed Receiver of the property of the Cataract Bank, a banking association which has heretofore carried on its business and had its principal place of business at Lockport, in the County of Niagara, and State of New-York, and the undersigned hereby requires the creditors of said The Cataract Bank to exhibit and establish their demands against said The Cataract Bank before the undersigned at his office in Lockport aforesaid, within thirty days from the date hereof.

And all persons indebted to said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned within said thirty days from the date hereof an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said The Cataract Bank and to pay the same to the undersigned. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within the said thirty days from the date hereof, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said The Cataract Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at his said office in Lockport, on the 13th day of May, 1861. Dated at Lockport, the 13th day of April, 1861.
GEORGE W. HALL, Receiver.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating any of the following described Bills, mailed by the Atlas Bank, Boston, on the 4th inst., and addressed to the Corn Exchange Bank, New York, the letter having failed to reach its destination:

A. W. Prout, Jr., on Ketchum, Son & Co.	$41 92
Kraus & Smith, on Park Bank	150 00
Robbins, Wing & Warner, on Metropolitan Bank	25 00
J. Rose, President, on Bank of America	150 00
T. R. Morgan, Cashier, on Metropolitan Bank	193 65
R. N. Packard, Cashier, on Park Bank	3,035 86
Richard Reed, on New-York Exchange Bank	70 49
D. S. Dodge, Treasurer, on Mercantile Bank	60 32
R. P. Buck & Co., on Leather Manuf Bank	159 00

All of the above were indorsed by J. White, Cashier, and made payable to the order of F. A. Platt, Cashier, New-York, May 10, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S }
OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Milwaukee, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and re opened on the 1st of June. W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD 7 per cent. Sinking Fund and Convertible Bonds, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, and other first-class securities for investment, by
SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT,
No. 49 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Board of Brokers and private sale.

BANK OF NEW YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, May 14, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. MASKER, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861.
JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.
ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 191 and 193 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October 1860.
law6mM* E. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACOB LITTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.
JACOB LITTLE,
THOMAS M. WIGHAM.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send it me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of Ce, alic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills, for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.
Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

MEDICAL.

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.

The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, *Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.*

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the affections and Disorders of the Skin, have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, scabbing, the tetters, psoriago or parlous, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal depôt at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No 7 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Geurè's, No. 36 Platt-st.

ARMY AND NAVAL MEDICINE CHESTS.

Dr. THOMAS RITTER No. 104 Cherry-st., for twenty years has made it his special business to furnish medicine chests and surgical instruments. During this period he has supplied more than twenty thousand chests. He keeps a large stock on hand, and is, therefore, able to furnish everything in his line at the shortest notice. His *Medical Manual*, of 150 pages which accompanies the medicine chests, is the most popular book in the English language—more than twenty-one thousand having been sold.

Dr. RITTER, within a few days, has furnished Gov. Sprague's, and several other Regiments, the steamer *Harriet Lane, Atlantic* and *Baltic*.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Pearl-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality. (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilis, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician, and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE EIGHTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder-working TRIESMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,244 New York City. For sale at No 1 Vesey st. (Astor House) and No. 16 Ann st.

DR. VAN HAMBERG'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. $1; and Dr. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, or the India Chelagogue—$1 a bottle. Doolittle's Parisian Pills, $1.

Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. $1. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., CORNER OF CANAL-ST.—Quick cures and low prices. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the infallible reliance. Dr. WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. The Doctor attends till 10 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one week in three days. The Bourse in root out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted, and points out how to cure all hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 180 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to JAMES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
FOUR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS,
Tonnage varying from 200 to 500 tons.
Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND, 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NEWMAN, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 8 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AUTORA, Capt ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry Tarrytown, Sing Sing Haverstraw, Grassy Point Verplancks and Peekskill. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos and West 30th-sts.

FOR SCHUYLER, THROG'S NECK.—THE steamer MASSACHUSETTS Capt HAVENS, will stop as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving James'-slip East River, for the present, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.; will leave SUNDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer AGIOK PEI leaves Dubber's slip, foot of Market-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.; leaves Norwalk MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. commencing WEDNESDAY, April 30—landing at the usual landings.

STEAMER METAMORA.—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—The steamer THOMAS POWELL, every afternoon, from the foot of Jay st., at 3½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLANTS! PLANTS!!

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th st. and Broadway, offers for sale 10,000 roses, verbenas, heliotropes &c., in the very best of order at war prices.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' ARMY AID ASSOCIATION has been kindly favored with a room in the Astor Library, and will occupy it on MONDAY, May 13, from the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of ladies from all denominations is earnestly desired, to assist in making up such clothing as will most meet the wants of regiments leaving New-York. Donations in money or goods will be thankfully received at the room in the Library, (open daily at the above-stated hours,) or by any member of the Committee, and duly acknowledged.

Mrs. M. O ROGERS, No. 109 8th-av.
Mrs. C. S. DEUEL, No. 4 Bond st.
Mrs. S KIDMORE, No. 68 Clinton-place.
Mrs KLEIN, No. 39 East 29th-st.
Mrs. JOHN HARPER corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.
Mrs. TI STON, No. 54 East 34th st.
Mrs. SAM'L SMITH, No. 10 Madison square.

EVERYBODY WANTS ONE! EVERYBODY must have one! Everybody can buy one of "WHEELER'S PATENT KEY HOLE GUARDS," to secure their bed room doors against BURGLARS, NIPPERS, SKELETON KEYS, and CROOKED WIRES. Buy one of our agents, buy one at the hardware stores, buy one of us at No 823 Broadway, for 25 cts. It can be carried in the pocket; is in easily applied—can't get out of order—does not mar the door or lock, and gives perfect security. Sent by mail for 30 cents, with circulars. Attention, Agents! From $5 to $20 can be made every day. Send for samples and circulars, inclosing 30 cts. Direct to GEORGE WHEELER & CO., No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING of the Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 49th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., will take place on TUESDAY, May 14. The house will be kept open two days for the reception of visitors. Services at 12 o'clock. The 3d and 6th av. cars pass near the building.

CAPTAINS AND SERGEANTS CAN SUP- PLY their men with
BEADLE'S DIME SQUAD DRILL BOOK,
At a liberal discount For sale at all News Depôts.

VOLUNTEERS!—ALL THE PATRIOTIC AND popular songs sold in
BEADLE'S DIME SONGS FOR THE WAR,
For sale at all News Depôts.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, Hon. Capt. CANNAGIE, R. N., Commander, will sail from New-York, for Liverpool, Saturday, May 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. B. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
JAMES MAURY, Commander,
will leave from Pier No 41, foot of Canal-st, on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, May 18,
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, May 25,
ETNA.....SATURDAY, June 1,
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
Second Cabin to London.. 80 | Steerage to London.... 33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months..... 60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers st., on
SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

STEAMER ADRIATIC.

The steamer ADRIATIC will leave for Havre, *via* St. Johns and Galway, on Tuesday 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Passengers will please be on board at 8 o'clock. Baggage not wanted for the voyage may be sent on board on Monday, marked "Below."
WM. H. WICKHAM.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables and packages to all parts of Europe, by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all parts of Europe.

STEAMER OF MAY 14.—HAVRE VIA GALway.—The steamer ADRIATIC, J. Walker, Commander, will positively sail for Havre *via* Galway, on TUESDAY, May 14, at 9 A. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin, to Havre.....$110
Third Cabin, to Havre.....38
For passage, apply at the office of the Company on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

RAILROADS.

EXPRESS TRAIN TO THE WEST.
SHORTEST LINE OUT OF NEW-YORK!
THREE HOURS TIME SAVED.

On and after MONDAY, May 13th, 1861, the
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
will run
ONE THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY TO THE WEST,
Without change of cars to Pittsburgh, and but one change to Chicago or Cincinnati.
Leaving New-York at 7.30 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted) from foot of Cortlandt st.
☞ WOODRUFF'S SLEEPING CARS are attached to each train through from Jersey City to Pittsburgh.
☞ This line runs through Easton, Allentown and Reading to Harrisburgh, and makes close connection at Harrisburgh with Express Train on Pennsylvania Railroad—forming the shortest and most comfortable route to the West.
FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD,

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Spring Arrangement, commencing May 6th, 1861.
11.25 A. M., fast express train from 26th-st. Station.
For William's

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

Another Collision Between the Troops and the Mob in St. Louis.

A NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 12.

The funeral of Major CLARKE, United States Army, was a very imposing affair. The regular troops turned out in large bodies.

Col. CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth (New-York) Regiment, publishes a letter stating that the rumors of disaffection in that regiment, are wholly false; that the regiment is ready, to a man, to serve throughout the war, until the honor of the country is restored. The Sixty-ninth Regiment was reviewed by Gen. MANSFIELD and Gen. THOMAS, both of whom were recently breveted.

Secretary CAMERON and Secretary SMITH dined to-day, with Postmaster-General BLAIR, at Silver Springs, with MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Senior. It is a noticeable fact that Postmaster-General BLAIR, Southern by birth, education and self-interest, is the most ardent of all the members of the Cabinet in favor of the most vigorous measures of Government to suppress the rebellion. He is each day contracting and cutting off Southern mail facilities.

Secretary SMITH has cut off all advantages of the Patent-office and census, and refuses to pay all claimants for the census-gathering, and all applications for the renewal, withdrawal, or grant ing of patents. In this he will persevere, nor yield an iota.

It is a matter of much surprise that the oath is not yet administered in the War and Treasury Departments. If done, I am certain that a number now employed will resign.

The Government will soon order one regiment from Maine.

The Vermont Regiment which left Rutland on the 9th, is expected here to-morrow.

Gov. GOODWIN will order one New-Haven regiment to report at Washington. They have enlisted for the war seven hundred men. Eight hundred men additional are reported as ready for the war from that State.

A large quantity of provisions, wearing apparel, &c., arrived last night for the Massachusetts troops.

It is suggested that each State should have an agent here to disburse contributions, State appropriations, &c., and provide for the wants of the men.

The First Regiment, Col. TYLER, from Connecticut, arrived this morning, fully equipped and provisioned. They bring a baggage train and camp equipments. They are the best provided regiment in the field. The men are all in good health and spirits, and go into camp to-morrow, on Seventh-street, seven hundred and eighty men. Immediately upon their arrival they were called upon by the President and Secretaries of State and the Navy. They are a very fine body of men, and march in admirable order. They are highly complimented here by experienced men.

Señor R. M. DEGOLLADO, of the Mexican Legation, has been dangerously sick of fever and delirium. He is the son of Gen. DEGALLADO, lately Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal forces in Mexico. He is regarded as out of danger to-day. He is closely attended by M. ROMERO, *Charge d'Affaires* in the absence of the Minister.

A dispatch was received to night by a messenger that two full Ohio Regiments are approaching, fully equipped, with the intention of serving for the war.

Sherman's Battery is temporarily quartered in Delaware-avenue, near the Capitol.

The President and Secretary SEWARD visited the camp of the Zouaves and the quarters of the Seventy-first New-York regiment to-day. Both fired salutes in their honor. They also visited the camp of the Seventh, New-York, and the quarters of the Sixty-ninth at Georgetown.

All the regiments in the city had dress parade at 5 P. M.

The few Southern men now in the city are very bitter against the President's proclamation of martial law in Florida, as overbearing and tyrannical. "They do not see tyranny," said one of the Secretaries yesterday, "so long as the exercise it, only until they feel it themselves."

The New-York Second Regiment is expected on Tuesday.

The steamer *Matonzas* is expected from New-York to-morrow, with provisions for the troops and reinforcements for the Seventh New-York Regiment.

Gen. SCOTT has sent orders for the fortification of the heights at Cairo, commanding Bird Point, which he regards as the only assailable point at that post.

The City Government of Washington has ordered the reduction of all salaries, and the contraction of all expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 12—10 P. M.

The New-York Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment offered for the war, and was accepted to-night.

A messenger has left for Europe, for the Government. The purpose of the mission is not known, but is supposed to be to bear messages to ministers abroad. Three messengers left to-night; one for the Relay House, one for Annapolis, and one for New-York.

Mr. EDMONTON and lady are improving.

There is a report here to-night that during a trouble at the Relay House Camp one man was shot. The report was supposed to grow out of Annapolis troubles, but has created great excitement in town.

All the regiments had, in the morning, religious services. Dr. WESTON preached a very impressive sermon on the death of young KEYES, of the Seventh Regiment, at the Seventh Regiment's camp, to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 12.

The city is very quiet. The excitement is entirely subdued. Troops from York and Lancaster are expected to arrive here to-morrow, in large numbers, over the Northern Central Railroad.

Fort McHenry has been largely reinforced to-day from Annapolis. About twelve hundred men are now there. Gen. BUTLER arrived at the fort this morning in a steamer from Annapolis, and is still here.

Men working under the direction of the city all day, have been building the Canton bridge. It will be ready to-morrow for the passage of the trains.

There is an immense number of visitors at the Relay Camp. One visitor, named FORD was killed by a locomotive yesterday.

About thirty mechanics, from Baltimore, visited the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment and presented them with an American flag, which they pledged to carry with the regimental flag.

A wagon load of military goods, bound to Harper's Ferry, was seized on the Frederick road, last night, by the troops.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 12.

The city was the scene of another terrible tragedy last night. About 6 o'clock a large body of the Home Guards entered the city, through Fifth-street, from the Arsenal, where they had been enlisted during the day, and furnished with arms. On reaching Walnut-street, the troops turned westward, a large crowd lining the pavement to witness their progress.

At the corner of Fifth-street ladies among the spectators began hooting, hissing, and otherwise abusing the companies as they passed, and a boy about fourteen years old discharged a pistol into their ranks. Part of the rear company immediately hurried and fired upon the crowd, and the whole column was instantly in confusion, breaking their ranks, and discharging their muskets down their own line and among the people on the sidewalks. The shower of balls for a few minutes was terrible, the bullets flying in every direction, entering the doors and windows of private residences, breaking railings, and even smashing bricks in the third stories.

The utmost confusion and consternation prevailed, spectators fleeing in all directions, and but for the random firing of the troops, scores of people must have been killed. As most of the firing was directed down their own ranks, the troops suffered most severely, four of their number being instantly killed, and several wounded.

JERRY SWITZLER, a river engineer, JOHN GARVIN and MR. CADY, all citizens, were killed.

CHAS. H. WOODWARD was wounded in the shoulder. His entire arm will have to be amputated.

J. GODFREY, working in the garden of Mr. COZENS, received three minié balls in his body.

MICHAEL DAVIS had an ankle shattered.

JAMES F. WELCH was badly shot in the foot.

Several others were less seriously wounded.

The house of Mr. MATTHEWS received three bullets. One of his daughters was struck by a spent ball.

Only one of the soldiers, JOHN DICK, a German, has been recognized.

Immense crowds of people filled the streets after the occurrence. The most intense indignation was expressed against the Germans. Major TAYLOR addressed the excited crowd, and induced them to disperse, under the promise that no further violence should be done. The City was comparatively quiet during the evening and night, a heavy rain preventing the assembling of large crowds.

The State troops were released from the Arsenal last evening, and came to the city on a steamer, fearing to trust themselves among the Germans of the lower Wards, even under escort. They all complain bitterly of bad treatment during their confinement at the Arsenal. Gen. FROST and his officers gave their parole under protest, and his men were allowed to avail themselves of the same when taking the oath not to bear arms against the United States.

A heavy rain has fallen nearly all day; notwithstanding, the streets have been thronged with excited people, a large number of whom censured those in authority for putting loaded arms in the hands of inexperienced volunteers to shoot down inoffensive citizens. All good citizens deprecate the action of lawless parties, and justly blame the troops for indiscriminate firing into the crowd of innocent people without orders, and cry out against the unnecessary marching of soldiers through the city.

In order to allay the excitement and restore confidence to the people, Gen. HARNEY has issued a proclamation to the people of St. Louis and the State, which has been posted throughout the city, expressing deep regret at the state of things existing here, pledging himself to do all in his power to preserve peace, calling on the people and public authorities to aid him in the discharge of his duties. He says the military force under his command will only be used at the last extremely, and hopes he will not be compelled to resort to martial law, but simply states that the public peace must be preserved, and the lives of the people protected. He says he has no authority to change the location of the Home Guard quarters in the city, but to avoid all cause of circulation of the excitement, if called upon to aid the local authorities, will use the regular army in preference. In accordance with this proclamation, a battalion of regulars has been sent to the city and placed under the direction of the Police Commissioners to act as a military police corps.

Considerable lawlessness has prevailed for the past few days, and several innocent Germans have been shot in the streets. The feeling against the Germans is most intense, the regular volunteers and Home Guards being composed mainly of that class of citizens, and through their acts so many innocent people have been killed. Several persons charged with firing on the troops and shooting in the streets, have been arrested, and the police are on the alert.

The news of the surrender of Camp Jackson creates intense excitement at Jefferson City, and the Harris military bill passed both House and Senate in fifteen minutes.

Another commotion was created on the reception of a dispatch, stating that a large force of volunteers had left this City for Jefferson. The powder recently purchased here, was immediately sent into the country; and the State Treasury removed to a place of security.

A large number of citizens enrolled themselves as a Home Guard, and several hundred troops are expected from surrounding counties, in obedience to a special call by the Governor.

At a session of the Legislature, called after midnight, the bill passed both Houses, extending the power over the Police Commissioners, giving the Governor ample means for suppressing riot and insurrectionary movements throughout the State.

About one thousand Illinois Volunteers are now stationed at Caseyville, seven miles east of here.

ADVENTURES OF A YANKEE SCHOONER.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET OF THE VIRGINIA SECESSIONISTS.

From the log of the schooner *D. S. Williams*, arrived last evening from Richmond, Va., we glean the following interesting facts:

May 4, at 12 noon, the schooner *Daniel S. Williams* left the port of Richmond, in tow of the steam-tug *Sea Bird*, bound for New-York, with tobacco and passengers. At 1.30 P. M. came to anchor below Warwick's Bar, and the tug returned to town for the Captain. At 6 P. M. the Captain came down by land.

May 5, commenced with fog and calms. At 10 A. M., the tug came down and took us in tow for City Point. At 3 P. M., the steamboat *David Currie*, with eight soldiers on board, met us, and ordered us not to pass City Point. At 4 P. M., came to anchor at the Point. The Captain and two passengers were then conveyed to the shore by the tug, in order to ascertain the cause of thus being stopped, when they were met by old and young, black and white, all called soldiers. They said we had two runaways on board, which they wanted to get ashore. They ordered the tug to take them on board the schooner. One old soldier demurred somewhat, as he had left his knife at home; but having no one to go for it, finally concluded to go on board, which they all attempted to do; but upon getting alongside there were but four who could get on board. At 5 P. M., they got their prisoners on shore, and we proceeded down the river. At 5.30 P. M., the steam-tug *W. W. Towns* came alongside with eight soldiers, and ordered the Captain to come on board of the tug with his papers. They could find no flaws in the papers, so they allowed us to proceed, provided we would report them in New-York as ready for all the Northern Army, and the bold leader declared that he would never sheathe his sword until they had gained the victory (which promise he would keep, if he succeeds in obtaining rum sufficient to keep him drunk all the time as he was then.) He then left us, uttering bitter curses upon the entire North. We then proceeded down over the bar and anchored for the night.

May 6. At 5 A. M. got underway, and worked down the river. At 7 A. M. were again met by the *W. W. Towns*, with her complement of eight soldiers. They now informed us that we could not pass the fort, consequently we were again compelled to anchor. The Captain then went to the fort to ascertain the cause of his detention, but could get no satisfaction, as all professed ignorance of the matter. He was told that he must go to the Governor, after they had been shown a regular pass, signed by that official. The Captain then took the tug for Richmond, and the schooner was sent back up the river, for they expected an engagement soon, and wanted her out of the range of their guns. As we were proceeding up, the steamer *Glen Cove*, with troops, saluted us, and requested us to show our colors. We making no answer, they, with a tremendous yell, uttered the most fearful imprecations upon our Northern heads. At 4 P. M. came to anchor at Harrison bar.

May 7th laid at Harrison bar all day. Sent the boat to the Point for the Captain, but he did not return.

May 8th, at 10 A. M., the steamer *Glen Cove* came down from Richmond with the Captain on board, with orders for us to proceed down to the fort, (or rather what they call Fort Powhatan), a mud bank and nothing more. After considerable persuasion we were allowed to proceed upon condition that we would not report them at Fort Monroe, and that we would stop at Jamestown. At 3 P. M. a little black propeller put off from the shore for us, and asked us where we were bound. The reply being New York, we were ordered to stop at Jamestown. By this time, however, we were out of hearing, for we ran away from them with all ease. They could not fire at us, as they had forgot their guns. At 4 P. M. we were at Jamestown. Sent the captain ashore, who after conversing for some time with four or five men calling the ossifers all de camps, was conveyed on a gun-boat a little further down, where another consultation was had, which resulted in allowing us to proceed, upon condition that the captain would not report their works. At 6 P. M. passed the point of the shoals, when the stars and stripes were sent up amid three tremendous cheers from all on board. At 7.30 P. M., arrived in Hampton Roads when we heard the report of a gun but not thinking it for us, kept on, when a shot was fired across our bow. We knew that meant stop, and stop we did; when we were boarded from the steamer *Yankee*, and after showing our papers we were pronounced all right.

May 9, at 10 A. M., while proceeding through the Roads, were spoken by the steamer *Young America* and ordered to stop at the ship *Cumberland*, which was done; our papers were examined, and we were allowed to proceed. At 4 P. M. was again spoken by the gun-boat *Quaker City*, and allowed to proceed without any detention. At 6 P. M., cleared Cape Henry and proceeded on our voyage.

A PATRIOTIC POLANDER.

OVERTURES FROM THE C. S. A. TO A POLISH OFFICER IN THIS CITY.

Col. OSCOLUMSKY, a Polish officer of distinction, who, at the time of the commencement of the secession *furore* in the South, was employed as engineer and draftsman, by the State of Florida, was driven out of the "Sunny South," because he failed to see the beauties of rebellion, and arrived in this City some three months ago, where he has since remained. Since the Polish volunteers have been quartered at the Park Barracks, he has assisted in drilling his countrymen.

On Thursday last, he received a letter from Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, tendering him, in very flattering terms, a position in the army of the C. S. A., and requesting him to bring with him accurate drawings of the forts in the vicinity of New-York, particularly of Fort Schuyler. Col. OSCOLUMSKY promptly replied that his next visit to the South would be as an enemy to the Southern Confederacy, and to all traitors to the flag of his adopted country.

PATRIOTISM AT THE NAVY-YARD.

At a meeting of the mechanics and laborers employed in the Brooklyn Navy yard, THOMAS H. FARON, Esq., Chairman, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the workmen employed in the different departments contribute one day's pay to assist the families of those who have left their situations in the yard and volunteered to defend and maintain our beloved Constitution and its glorious and unconquerable flag.

It was further resolved, That we will uphold with all our energy, and consider it the duty of every man, without distinction of party, to use every exertion that God has granted to him to defend and protect the Government of the United States as it is now constitutionally formed.

BENJAMIN F. DELANO, Esq., was appointed Treasurer, and a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. ROMEO FRIGANZO, THOMAS H. FARON and JOHN FOX, were appointed to attend to the proper distribution of the collected funds.

THOS. H. FARON, Chairman.

GEO. H. MYERS, Secretary.

At a subsequent meeting of the Master Mechanics, it was announced that one of their number, Mr. DAVID HOOG, Master Caulker, had resigned his position and volunteered for the war in the Empire City Regiment. It was thereupon resolved that a suitable emblem be procured by them and presented to him, as a token of their esteem and appreciation of his patriotism and devotion to his country.

MAIL FOR FORT MONROE.

We understand that Postmaster TAYLOR has received instructions to dispatch a mail to Fort Monroe and Old Point Comfort, Va., by every transport sent from this port with troops, munitions, &c. By this arrangement the difficulties hitherto experienced by the obstruction of the inland route will be overcome. Letters and papers can be sent, by this means, to the Massachusetts Regiment and other troops at Fort Monroe, Va.

AN INCIDENT OF THE DAY.

On Saturday a tall, splendid looking man, dressed in the uniform of the Allen Greys, Vermont, stood conversing with a friend on Broadway. He was entirely unconscious that his superior height was attracting universal attention, until a splendid barouche drove up to the sidewalk, and a young man sprang from it and grasped his hand, saying, "You are the most splendid specimen of humanity I ever saw. I am a *Southerner*, but my heart is with the UNION; if it were *not*, such noble-looking fellows as yourself would enlist me in the cause." The subject of the remark, although surprised, was perfectly self-possessed, and answered the cordial greeting of the young Southerner with warm enthusiasm. He was several inches above six feet, and his noble open countenance beamed with the ancient patriotism of the Green Mountain Boys, of which he was so fine a specimen. He had walked fifteen miles from the village of Chittenden to enlist, and was the only representative of that village; but he was a *host* in himself. Long may he live to honor our Stars and Stripes.

AN INCIDENT—PLUCK OF A SOLDIER.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 9, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Presuming that you would like to hear of an incident that occurred in the ranks of the Seventh Regiment, I give you one that shows that our boys have got some bottom as well as pluck. A private, EVART E. BEDFORD, while marching from Annapolis to the Junction, was sun-struck, and lay insensible for two hours, and on recovering his senses, he immediately inquired where his company was, and when told by the Colonel and the Surgeons that they had gone ahead as skirmishers, and that he must go back to New-York, he begged to be permitted to join the company, and, watching his chance, he jumped up, and, although two miles in advance, he caught them, and performed his duty as a scout all that night. On arriving at Washington, he had a relapse, and lay for two days unconscious, but by the energetic efforts of the surgeons, he has entirely recovered, and is now appointed the Hospital Steward of the Regiment. His duties have been laborious; night and day he is on hand to attend to the wants of the sick. His powers of endurance are certainly very great, and for three days and nights he did not close his eyes, but kept busy in the performance of his duties. Our boys will never forget him, and particularly myself, for scarcely could I move but his presence gave me relief. This is an incident well worthy of your notice. Respectfully yours,

ENGINEER SEVENTH REG'T N. Y. S. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE.

The steamship *Roanoke*, GEO. N. CONCH, Master, arrived from Washington, D. C., and sailed on Friday at 4:30 P. M. At 5 P. M. passed Alexandria, and saw the Secession flag flying. On Saturday, at 9:30 A. M., passed the United States steamship of war *Pawnee*, bound up the Potomac. At 2 P. M., passed steamship *Bienville*, with troops, at the entrance of the Potomac. At 4 P. M., passed steamship *Matanzas*, with troops, bound up the Chesapeake. At 7 P. M., passed steamboat *Yankee*, lying to at Cape Henry.

ARRIVAL OF A SPANISH STEAM FRIGATE AS A CONVOY.

The Spanish steam frigate *Berenguela*, Capt. ARCOS, arrived at this port yesterday, in six days from Havana. She mounts 37 guns, and has 400 men. She came to this port to act as convoy, and brings Mr. DWIGHT, bearer of dispatches from Pensacola to Washington. She reports nothing new at Fort Pickens. She also brings 12 passengers and a mail from Havana.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT—COL. DURYEA'S ZOUAVES.

A very interesting ceremony took place on Saturday afternoon at Fort Schuyler. At evening parade a very handsome stand of colors was presented to the Regiment on behalf of GEORGE KEMP, Esq., from whom Adjt. HANLIN read aloud the following letter:

EVERETT HOUSE, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1861.

Col. A. Duryea. Advance Guard, New-York Volunteers, Fort Schuyler:

SIR: Having been a member of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., for many years, during the greater part of which time the corps was under your command, I have noticed with the utmost interest your gallant and successful efforts to raise a regiment of volunteers in aid of our beloved country, in her present unhappy difficulties. No one who is acquainted with your patriotism can be surprised at this manifestation of your active and most honorable zeal; all who know your military ability must rejoice that you are in the field in defence of the National banner. It is, indeed, a consolation at this period of trouble, to feel that if the noble heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers is menaced by treachery and rebellion, Providence has blessed the land with true hearts and strong arms ready for the emergency, and has caused to rise up among us noble and worthy leaders, among whom few are to be named before our old commander of the National Guard, Col. DURYEA. I now take leave, Sir, to present to you, for the Advance Guard of New-York Volunteers, a flag of the United States, emblem of our dear country's prosperity, might and happiness—not less, I sincerely believe, in the future than in the past. This color will be presented to you, on my behalf, by Mr. THOMAS W. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. JOHN GILLEN, both young men of irreproachable character and steady habits, who, for the purpose of enlisting in your regiment, have just suspended their labor of several years in my employment,—to return to it (I trust, with honor and in health) after the triumph of law, order, public faith, and of the Constitutional Government of our country, shall have enabled you to release them from the service which they are now entering, with the most unbounded confidence in their gallant leader.

May God preserve you, Sir, and be favorable to the righteous cause to which, like a true soldier, you have devoted yourself. Pray accept this flag which I now offer. I know you too well to doubt that the men who are so fortunate as to serve under you, will bring it back again to this City with honor and in glory. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE KEMP.

The colors were borne by the Color-Sergeant, CHAS. E. MATHER, one of the most stalwart and solid of the many substantial men whom this crisis has brought into the military service. The ceremony was highly interesting and impressive.

This Regiment is in capital order, and is becoming somewhat impatient at the inexplicable delay of the State authorities in furnishing their equipments. They have no knapsacks, overcoats or cap-pouches, and lack many other articles of indispensable utility. Col. DURYEA devotes every hour of every day to work, and is ably seconded by his subordinate officers. The whole Regiment has the highest confidence in their commander, and is eager for active employment.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

TO OPERATORS WISHING TO ENLIST.

J. MCLEOD MURPHY'S Regiment will be mustered into the United States service early this week. Capt. CHESTER, telegraph engineer, can take operators who can pass inspection into ranks for two or three days more only. They will serve as privates except when called on telegraph duty, when pay will be high. The quota being full, no more regiments will be accepted at present. Send word by telegraph to Capt. S. CHESTER, New-York, immediately, if ready.

THE GERMAN RIFLES.

The men under Col. BLENKER, now quartered at Palace Garden, received their uniforms yesterday. It consists of a loose frock coat of cadet gray, faced with green; the pantaloons are to match.

NINTH REGIMENT.

We were misinformed in stating in yesterday's TIMES that Capt. YOUNG, Company H, Ninth Regiment, was getting up a volunteer company. We should have said that, owing to the present uncertainty of the Ninth Regiment getting orders for leaving the City, the Captain had called upon his men to re-enroll their names to secure a permanent organization of his command. The Head quarters are at No. 506 Broadway.

SIXTY NINTH REGIMENT.

Pursuant to orders received from Col. CORCORAN, 300 able-bodied men, not less than 5 feet 8½ inches in height, will be accepted to join the Regiment immediately, at Georgetown. Apply at the recruiting station, No. 42 Prince-street, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARDS.

Col. GOODWIN, of Missouri, having assisted in organizing two regiments, already accepted, is now engaged in forming a third, which he is himself to command, as an independent corps of regulars. Headquarters, No. 8 Beekman, corner of Nassau-street.

THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY'S Regiment will go into quarters to-day at Bellevue Gardens, foot of Eighteenth-street, East River. It is expected that the men will be armed and equipped in a few days. Drummers and fifers are wanted for this Regiment, applications to be made to captains of the respective companies at their quarters.

EMPIRE CITY REGIMENT.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. Mr. GOSS preached to men assembled in the barracks at 594 Broadway. At one o'clock to day this Regiment will be mustered into service by Brigadier-Gen. PHILLIP S. CROOKE. Subjoined is a list of the field officers: Andrew Sheehan, Colonel; William Mulligan, Lieut. Colonel; James Hughes, Major; Henry Weldon, Adjutant; George Middleton, Quartermaster; Wm. L. Ellsworth, Paymaster; Robt. D. Bradford, Surgeon.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Four companies of this Brigade were mustered into service yesterday by Major TAYLOR. A parade, under command of Col. GEORGE B. HALL, took place yesterday, and attracted much attention by the soldierly bearing of the men. The Bible Society, through Drs. TWITCHELL and BULKLEY, Chaplains of this Brigade, presented each man with a Bible.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel TOMPKINS' Regiment is still encamped at the Battery. No persons, unless on special business, will be admitted past the lines. The pantaloons, of nazarine blue, are found to be a mistake, as the rain causes the color to fade. Col TOMPKINS has entered into a contract for 900 pairs of pantaloons, made from the twilled kersey army cloth.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

This fine body of men, now in quarters on Staten Island, paraded yesterday before a large concourse of people, at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. It is supposed that this regiment will be armed and equipped by Wednesday. The men are well disciplined and are in excellent spirits; their only grievance is in not having been ordered to Washington before now, by way of Baltimore.

A CHANCE FOR THE DISAPPOINTED.

Some of our military friends who have been disappointed in getting orders for marching, have now a chance for immediate service, as a Regiment already accepted by the General Government is being organized at No. 506 Broadway, and any member, of good character, of a military company, on forwarding a written discharge from his Captain, and signing the roll, will at once be received into the Regiment. Each Company selects its own officers.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARDS.

Col. ALLEN'S regiment, now quartered at Staten Island, received the quarter [part of their uniforms yesterday. It is a loose-fitting costume, and the color is a serviceable dark grey. A Bible was presented to each man of the regiment yesterday. Lieutenant-Colonel DUTCHMAN is at present in command.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

FUNERAL OF JNO. L. REESE, OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The body of JOHN L. REESE, late of the Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M., who was accidentally killed at Camp Cameron on Thursday last, was brought to this city Saturday, and placed in his late residence in Cheever-place. The body was accompanied by a guard from his own company. The funeral exercises took place yesterday in Christ Church, corner of Harrison and Clinton streets. The remains were escorted from the house to the church by the immediate relatives of the deceased in carriages, Company "B" of the Home Guard, Seventh Regiment in citizen's dress, a detachment of the Ninth Regiment in uniform, and the guard of honor sent on with the body. At the church, the body was received by the Rev. Dr. CANFIELD, and escorted to the church. The burial service peculiar to the Episcopal Church was then read. The pews on either side of the main aisle were reserved for the chief mourners and immediate friends of deceased.

The exercises were concluded by singing, and an affecting and patriotic prayer by the Rev. Dr. CANFIELD.

The church was crowded to excess, mostly by those who were acquainted with deceased. The coffin was black walnut, silver mounted, and upon it was placed a wreath of flowers.

At the close of the exercises in the church, the body was removed to the hearse, and accompanied by a detachment of police and the military above-named to Greenwood, where it was interred with military honors.

It is said that the deceased, when summoned to leave, expressed an opinion that he should never return alive, and at his suggestion the marriage ceremony between himself and Miss MARIA TUCKER—to whom he had been engaged for some time—was performed. The newly-wedded pair were together for one short half hour immediately after the ceremony, when he took his leave. That night he passed with the regiment in quarters, and the only time his wife saw him alive after the interview spoken of, was in the ranks next day, when the regiment marched down Broadway to embark for the seat of war. The death of young KEESE has cast a gloom over a large circle of relations and friends, who were devotedly attached to him.

THE FOURTEENTH INSPECTED.

The Fourteenth Regiment was inspected on Fort Greene—where it is now encamped—on Saturday afternoon last. There were 850 men present. The Union Safety Committee of New-York were on the ground, and expressed themselves as much pleased with the appearance of the men, and particularly with their patriotic desire to be sent forward where they can serve their country. Col. WOOD, who is in command, has announced that marching orders will be issued to-day. The Fourteenth is thoroughly equipped in every particular, and a majority of the men are of the right kind for serious business.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Capt. KEHL of the Thirteenth Regiment, who is also Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, reached here on Friday night last, and, it is presumed, will remain in this city until the new Board of Aldermen is organized. The Kings County boys who remain at home, it will be seen by the following, are not less ready to discharge their duty here, than those who go into the field. Ex-Capt. SUYDAM of the Kings County Troop, B. B. REMSEN, and eleven men from Canarsie, at 3½ o'clock, Saturday morning, during the storm, took possession of the schooner *M. L. Whetmore*, 160 tons burthen, of Fair Haven, Conn., in Jamaica Bay, and seized three rifled cannon, supposed to have been shipped for the rebel service. The schooner had six men on board, but they did not make a strenuous resistance. The cannon were brought to Brooklyn yesterday.

The wife of President LINCOLN and suite, attended Plymouth Church yesterday morning. The party reached the church without previous notice, and they, therefore, escaped any extraordinary attraction.

The Fourteenth Regiment listened to a sermon yesterday in the Academy of Music, delivered by Rev. J. S. INSKIP, who took his text from the xviith chapter of Exodus, 11th, 12th and 13th verses. The Academy was filled in every part, and the sermon was one suitable to the occasion.

Mr. INSKIP was elected chaplain of this Regiment on Friday morning last, at which time there was an order for it to sail the same day at 12 M.

The first Mr. INSKIP knew of his election was about 10 o'clock—two hours before the time to sail. When the messenger gave him notice of his election, he asked: "When does the Regiment leave?" "To-day, at 12 o'clock," was the reply. "Tell them I accept the appointment, and will be ready to go with them at the time named," was his prompt answer. A Regiment with such a chaplain, must be very formidable in the field.

DISCOURSE OF MR. BEECHER.

THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH TO THE CAMP.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER last evening delivered a timely and very interesting address to the Congregation of Plymouth Church upon the peculiar trials and temptations of camp life, and the duties of the community towards those who have enlisted, and who will continue to volunteer for the defence of the country. His text was in Deuteronomy, 23d chapter, 14th verse: "For the Lord thy God walketh in the midst of thy camp, to deliver thee, and to give up thine enemies before thee."

In the providence of God, he said, war was upon us, and however we might deprecate it, it was our duty as a Christian people to meet its terrible responsibilities like men, and mitigate as far as possible the calamities which such a state of things was calculated to produce. There was a sacred obligation resting upon the community to see to it—that the men who go forth to fight the battle of freedom should be tenderly cared for. It was not enough that the Army be raised and sent off. An enlightened and Christian solicitude should follow them through all their marches, their battles, in the field and in the camp. He enumerated, among the chief sources of demoralization in a camp life, the temptation to drink; neglect of health; the natural effects of excessive labors, followed by sudden laxation and idleness; the loss of the refinements and endearments of home, and of its civilizing influences; the influence of bad associations &c. On the subject of intemperance he said: "If you will guarantee the soldier against that, you will have saved him more than half he dangers of the camp. Mr. BEECHER urged it as one of the first duties of the chaplain not only to preach to the soldiers and distribute tracts, but to follow them in all their ways, and instruct them in the best method of guarding their health.

The volunteers should go well provided, not with one uniform and a single pair of shoes, but with a good change of clothing, so that when one suit has worn out he may not be naked and barefoot. He closed with a confident prediction that when the shock of battle shall come, victory would perch on the banners of the army of freedom, of civilization, and of Union.

There were many volunteers in uniform present, who listened intently to the discourse.

SERMONS TO THE SOLDIERS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE BATTERY.

Rev. T. W. CONWAY, Chaplain of Col. HAWKINS' New-York Zouaves, preached the last sermon to that Regiment yesterday morning in Castle Garden, prior to their departure for their new quarters on Riker's Island. Besides the relatives and friends of the troops, many ladies and gentlemen were present as interested spectators. The entire Regiment was assembled, standing "at ease" during the services. After the reading of Scripture, the troops sang, to the tune of "America," the hymn commencing:

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing."

Prayer was then offered by the Chaplain, the soldiers reverentially bowing their heads. The sermon was then preached, the text being from Proverbs, 1st chapter, 10th verse: "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." In times like these, said the preacher, such a caution was very applicable. Not only, in the first place, was this war carried on through the enticement of sinners, but it was devised by them long years ago. It was the enticement to a system of plunder, by the promise of "rich and precious gifts." Through the enticement of those sinners, many had been led away from the nobility of loyalty, and plunged into the awful slough of robbery and rebellion. The property of the United States, and the private property of merchants had been stolen. Already the path of rebellion bore the mark of Satan's work. Anarchy, fraud, desolation had been substituted for peace, plenty and happiness. The Rev. gentleman proceeded to apply the text to the present position of his audience. In their capacity as soldiers how should they resist the enticement of sinners? No man was more exposed to temptation than a soldier. He was tempted, first, to the free use of strong drink. Neither his health nor the preservation of the United States would be served or assisted thereby. On the contrary, a man, and especially a soldier, would be much better without it. There were plenty of people to entice soldiers to its use, even those who never tasted it before. When under its influence, soldiers became dangerous and used weapons to commit deeds for which they were subjected to severe punishment.

Profanity was another evil to which they became exposed by the enticement of sinners. A soldier should be above any such degrading practice. He ought to be a high style of man. The regiment that will come back from this war with most glory, is that which most practices religion.

Gambling was the next subject of consideration,—the playing of any game, for money, whether with cards or otherwise. The soldier, in his leisure hours, was likely to be "enticed by sinners" to this evil. The soldier's safety is a determined "No" to every sinner who lays snares and makes enticements. No man is a friend who puts death at our lips, and winds destruction around our feet. The soldier who remembered and obeyed Solomon's counsel, "If sinners entice thee, consent thou not," would return back from this war a better man than he went.

At the conclusion of the discourse, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and the service closed with a benediction.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE PARK BARRACKS.

The departure of the Green Mountain boys, on Saturday, left the Park Barracks nearly deserted, but detachments from Col. SICKLES' and Col. BAKER'S regiments, and the Polish Legion—in all about 1,000 men—were soon detailed to the post, where they are now stationed. Yesterday morning religious services were held in the barracks, Rev. Mr. GOSS and Rev. Mr. LECKWOOD officiating—several religious young gentlemen volunteering for the choir. About five hundred of the recruits attended, and seemed to be deeply interested in the services.

The Bank of Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, May 12.

The statement in the money article of the New-York papers, that cashier KENDRICK, of the Bank of Albany, has absconded, is without any foundation. Mr. KENDRICK is in this city, and has been for eight days confined to his bed by sickness. The condition of the Bank is not yet known. There are several conflicting rumors afloat. It is confidentially stated by some that not more than half the capital of the Bank is impaired. Canal deposits to the amount of over $90,000 are in the Bank. Auditor BENTON was at the Bank last night, and it is understood an injunction was served upon the Bank last night on the part of the State.

Another dispatch says the affairs of the Bank are in a very bad condition. Its entire capital is undoubtedly gone, but it is believed its assets will be sufficient to pay depositors. Its circulation is about $77,000 worth of New-York and United States Stocks. The Directors of the Bank are among our wealthiest and most respected citizens, and they are the largest stockholders. The Bank has been enjoined by the Attorney-General, and a Receiver will probably be appointed to-morrow.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, May 12—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Nova Scotian*, now due off this point. The *Bohemian* passed down at 2:40 A. M. Weather clear.

Arrivals in the City.

Col. (late Maj. Anderson, M. Murphy, of Paris; H. A. Harcal, of the United States Army; Prof. Pynchoon, of Trinity College, and F. Newland, of West Point, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Oliver Eldridge, of Massachusetts; Capt. Turnby, of Mobile, Joseph Thurton, of England, and M. H. Stacey, of the United States Coast Survey, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Obman, of Russia; W. Wilson, of Havana; C. Fritze, of Trinidad; R. McCalnes, of London, and Jas. Wiley, of the United States Marine Corps, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Jas. E Harvey, consul to Portugal, G. G. Cousins, of Leeds, Eng.; L. Kiersten, of London, and Dr. Goulston, of the *Great Eastern*, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Col F. W. Lander and lady, of California; B. Hinckley, of California; W. L. Pike, of Lumec; H. B. Davis, of England, and H. W. Clements, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Gregory, of the Navy; P. de Heidrarmis, of Havana, and Mr. Teed, of London, are at the Everett House.

Capt John Freeman, of the United States Army, and Capt. R. H. R. Whiting, and Col. Jas. McIntosh, of the United States Army, are at the Everett House.

NOTICE TO BOYS, THE CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS.—Any poor boys, who are homeless and in want, in consequence of their fathers having joined the army, will be taken care of by applying at the Newsboys' Home, *Sun* Building, No. 128 Fulton-street.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 11.—*In steamship Great Eastern, from Milford Haven*—E Butler, Jr., Mr. Barratt, Mr. Butterfield, Capt. Hon. S T Carnezie, Bct. Mr. Cousins, Mr Coggens, Mrs. Coggens, Miss